IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

CIRCULATES WIDELY

AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,167.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914				
24th Jan.	ARABIA	8000	.....	....
31st ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	394 or	495	591 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	21 July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
*City of York	7814	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14 Sept.
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sept.	26th Sept.	11 Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6369	26th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
†City of Paris	9222	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct	13 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21 Nov‡
† City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
*Trafford Hall.	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11 Dec
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	23 Dec.
†City of Marseilles	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Excepting the "Trafford Hall" all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified European and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd eutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.

Dwarka....1,695 Thurs. 22nd Jan. 9 a. m. † C M.
Lhasa.....2,134 Friday 23rd Jan. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.
Lunga.....2,135 Mon. 26th Jan. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pundua	3305	Thursday 22nd Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	,, 5th Feb.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 19th ,,
†Purnea	3306	,, 5th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th January, 1914.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).

Fengtien (Mukden)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE ..... £ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Graz	3905	D. Mandich...	1st Feb.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th Feb.
Bregenz	3905	N. Chersich.	10th Feb.
*Semiramis...	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz.	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
*Semiramis...	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra.....	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad...	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg....	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
*Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva ..	28th Jan.
China.....	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak..	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350.	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva ..	1st Aug.

*Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 525
,, London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. .. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back .. ,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	7th Feb

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. G. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
	7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m
JOHN GREIG,
Agent

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER, of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

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STRAP WATCHES

are a convenience if not a necessity FOR

MOTORING, RIDING,
GOLFING, POLO,
HUNTING, TENNIS,
FISHING, ROWING,
SAILING, WALKING.

If you live in the air—either in business or pleasure—you can rely on the special quality of our strap timekeepers. We sell not only accurate timekeepers but unparalleled value in DURABILITY.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell) Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for scrap steel tyres and axles" are invited and will be received by the Agent, North Western Railway, at his office at Nowlakha, Lahore, by **13 hours** on TUESDAY the 17th February, 1914, (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present) for the purchase of 325 tons Carriage and Loco Scrap Steel Tyres and 230 tons Carriage and Wagon Scrap Steel Axles.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 17th January, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALIANDAS KESHAVDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, landed proprietor deceased.

DWARKADAS KALIANDAS, JAGMOHANDAS KALIANDAS and BHUGWANDAS KALIANDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, landed proprietors, residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill outside the Fort.....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

The 15th day of January, 1914.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MEMO

MUST VISIT

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

whatever else turns up this week. Everybody I meet tells me it is that it is the finest programme ever given in Bombay for the money—that the POMPEII FILM is superb and that the GARDNER BROWN'S VAUDEVILLE COMPANY is the finest of its kind they have ever seen here.

Friends say I ought to book my seat at theatre for either 6-30 or 10 p.m. or else I may have to stand in a queue, and I'm not used to that.

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AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

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The W. I. T. C. are very kindly presenting four Cups of the value of Rs. 250 each, for the players of the Winning team.

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An exciting story of an adventure in a South American port.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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YOUNG LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED, for Manager's Office of this Paper. Apply after 10 A.M., to MANAGER.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

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This instance from the University of Delhi Darshan Shastra Collection, on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Euphorbia, 2,444 tons, Captain W. F. Stevens sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Metror, 2,576 tons, Captain J. Rommersen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Balikpapan, with a cargo of petrolium.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Company's steamer Laconia, 4,117 tons, Captain G. Pesut, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (30th December) with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ninive, 2,876 tons, Captain W. Mitzenheim, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hemburg via Antwerp and Gulf Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain T. Date, arrived in harbour in Sunday from Kobe with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain H. J. Willsher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh etc. via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. H. A. Denne, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 172 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya 3,706 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons, Captain J. Schmitz, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fultata, 2,701 tons, Captain G. G. Cave, sailed yesterday for Moulmein with ballast.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure	Captain Nugent	R N
H M S Pelorus	Comdr Hill	R N
H M S Abert	Comdr Wood	R N

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR, Jan. 19.

Arcadia	3513	Barcham	P & O Co
Bengrove	2389	Barber	M M & Co
Dinsdale Hall	2534	Handrickson	T M & Co
Dwarka	739	Mixon	M M & Co
Firooz	2029	Primrose	T M & Co
Glenclunv	3017	Johnston	T M & Co
Hoseinee	994	Fanning	T M & Co
Hamayun	2154	Hannah	T M & Co
Himalaya	3709	Evans	P & O Co
India	4198	Talbot	P & O Co
Iran	4066	Peabody	K N & Co
Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jed T M & Co
Kuweit	2386	Brewis	Arab Steamers & Co
Kola	510	Denne	M M & Co
Lightning	2122	Coves	M M & Co
Lacouia	4117	Pesut	
Meteor	2576	Remmerssen	
Ninive	2876	Metzenhein	
Peter Jibson	2374	Neinjaar	J M & Co
Pentakota	2269	Stewart	M M & Co
Rangoon Maru	3316	Date	N Y Kaisha
Sunbeam (yacht)	227	Callaway	Lord Brassey
Sardar	1240	Weeks	H S Shuttry
Stiliani Babis	2-15	Stamas	J M & Co
Salsette	2391	Vine	P & O Co
Taiyabi	2000	Kaso	A M Jivraj & Co
Uriana	3384	Pratt	M M & Co
Vermont	2722	Gennneli	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Orrissa	3325	Redfern			M M & Co
B Bassano	2762	Borthall			J F & Co
C & R Fral Glavic	3382	Mivon			J M & Co
D & E Clan Maclean	2952	Williamson	Tuticorin	26-1	J F & Co
H President	2086	Shutt	Durban		S & Co
K Assaye	4359	Coldwell	Shanghai		P & O Co
N Lena	2679	Charters	Hull		Ralli Bros
O Transport	2333	Jones	Rotterdam	21-1	D Nanji & Co
P Chakrata	3641	Smith	Antwerp	29-1	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Poona	4783	Rae		20-1	K N & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell			W & A G & Co
4 Adenwen	2386	Hayward			W & A G & Co
5 Pandra	2126	Hancock	Durban	2-1	M M & Co
6 City of Chester	3521	Osborne	Karachi	20-1	K N & Co
6 Luzon Maru	2963	Sukawa	Kobe	17-1	D S Kaisha
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers			J F & Co
8 Den of Ogil	3816	Jarvis	Antwerp	24-1	K N & Co
9 Nordmark	3173	Newman			22-1 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Banca	3794	Garwood			P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4093	Palmer	London	24-1	P & O Co
15 Utmra	3492	Babb	Persian Gulf	17-1	M M & Co
15 Tarul	2258	Grammtik	Melbourne		A L S N Co
16 Karader	1865	S Smith	Mauritius	17-1	W M K

H. W. P. D.

Saburmati	524	Samsoon	N F Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ekram	Do

M. W. D. D.

Barala	1899	Williams	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commanders.	From.
17	Barala	Willsher	Busreh, Jan 4
18	Ehrenfels	Schmitz	Hamburg, Dec 6
	Himalaya	Evans	Shanghai, Dec 30
	Meteor	Rommersen	Balikpapan, J3
	Kola	Denne	Busreh, Jan 10
	Rangoon Maru	Date	Kobe, Dec 19
	Ninive	Metzenheim	Hamburg, N 2
19	Laconia	Pesut	Trieste, Dec 30

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
	H.M.S. Alert	Wood	Persian Gulf
	Euphorbia	Stevens	Dunkirk
	Fultala	Cave	Moulmein

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Laconia, for Liverpool, &c.

" Ninive, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chanda, left Suez on the afternoon of January 17.

The British India steamer Seistan, left Port Said on the evening of the January 17.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, left Aden for Bombay on the 18th instant, and is expected here on Friday on the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Egypt, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

The Maritima Italiana Italian Mail S. N. Co's. steamer Re D'Italia, from Bombay left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 19th morning.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Colombo on the 17th instant, and is due here on the 21st instant, early morning.

The same Co's steamer Graz, from Trieste, via Karachi is due here on the 23rd instant.

The same Co's. steamer Laguna, from Trieste via Karachi is due here on the 20th instant, morning.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Miss Jarbanco Mistri's Lecture, Framji Cawsjee Hall, 6-15 P.M.
Meeting of the Bombay Presidency College of Physicians and Surgeons for the election of Members of the Council, 5-30.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Grounds), at day-break.

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Wallace Street, 4.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce : Last day of Ballot for the election of a Deputy Chairman, 10-30 to 4.

THURSDAY, January 22.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
By-election, Byculla Ward, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, at day-break.
Meeting of the Christian Women Workers' Union, Government House, 5.

FRIDAY, January 23.

The Indian Cotton and the New Berar Companies, Ordinary General Meetings, 7 and 9, Churchgate Street, 3-30 and 4 respectively.
St. John Ambulance Meeting, Government House, 4-30.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Racecourse,
Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, 9-45.
Bombay University Sanate Meeting, 5 45. Address by Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

DR. MISS JARBANOO MISTRI'S LECTURE. —A lecture under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute at 6-05 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Dr. Miss Jarbanoo Edalji Mistri, L.M. and S., late House-Surgeon, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, and now in charge of the Lohana Charitable Hospital and Dispensary in Bombay. The topic selected for the evening is "Care of the Sick." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams, etc. and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc. as usual.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—At the Seamen's Institute on Saturday evening an exceedingly good "Follies" entertainment was given by a newly formed Pierrot party composed of local amateurs. The programme comprised of solos, duets and concerted items, all of which were uniformly good. A clever dance by Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Ridley fairly took the audience by storm. The party has, it is understood, decided to give further entertainments locally, and their performence is sure to please, wherever given.

POSTAL Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Villa de la Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 24th instant. Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra : extra s. s. Pandua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND PROGRAMME.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following pieces, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Hoch Nassauen! .....L. Hosse
Overture...Zampa .....Herold
Selection...La Boheme .....G. Puccini
Valse .....The Quaker Girl.....Monckton
Three Indian Songs by .....W. E. Jennings
(1) The Sandal Pyre.
(2) Latchime .....(3) The Jasmine Flower
Romance..Simple Aveu .....F. Thome
Melodies
(from) The Sunshine Girl...Rubens

LADY WILLINGDON.

A VISIT TO MAHABLESHWAR.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon left Victoria Terminus on Sunday evening on a hurried visit to Mahableshwar, whence she will return this morning.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

List of engagements for the week ended on January 24 :—

Tuesday, 20th.—His Excellency will visit the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga at 5-30 p. m. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit the Foundling Home, Mazagon, at 5-15 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st.—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital at 12 noon.

Thursday, 22nd.—Meeting of the Christian Women Workers' Union at Government House at 5 p.m.

Friday, 23rd.—"At Home" (St. John Ambulance Meeting) at Government House at 4-30 p.m.

Saturday, 24th.—Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, will hold the next Tour Examinations by the Proficiency and High Proficiency in Urdu and by the Higher Standard, Preliminary and Interpretership in Persian at Lucknow, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, and by the Proficiency and High Proficiency in Urdu, the Higher Standard Preliminary, Interpretership and High Proficiency in Persian and the High Proficiency in Hindi, at Lahore, on the 24th 25th, 26th, and 27th March, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

THE LATE FATHER SCHMIDT.

23 YEARS' WORK IN INDIA.

The following details of the life of Father Schmidt, who died recently at Poona, are given by the *Examiner*:—

Father Henry Schmidt was born at the Wesel, on the Rhine, 18th March, 1855. He made his studies in Muenster. When he felt the High School his professors expressed the hope "that with the same fidelity with which he had devoted himself to his studies he would also fulfil the duties of his future state of life." This is what the good Father has truly and faithfully done. He entered the Society Jesus on the 1st October, 1877, and after the regular course of philosophy and theology he was ordained priest and sent to the Indian mission, and he arrived on the 9th of September, 1890. After having made the best of various opportunities to gather experience, being for brief periods first on the teaching staff of St. Mary's, then with the missionaries at Wallon, afterwards assistant Military Chaplain at Quetta and again teaching for one year in Karachi, he was on January 1st, 1893, made Catholic Chaplain of Kotri. There he is best remembered by the painstaking thoroughness with which he established a school and worked it up to a high degree of efficiency. It was well-known among the parishioners that whenever the good Father was wanted for an urgent sick-call it was safest to look for him first in the school-room. Falling ill in 1904, he was transferred to Dharwar, where again he made a great success of the parish school. From there he was sent for a time to Poona where he taught the Matriculation class of St. Vincent's Institution. On the 5th December, 1911, Father Schmidt joined the community of St. Peter's in Bandra, as a member of which he closed his earthly career.

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA,

POWER LAUNCH TO TOW LINER'S BOATS.

Some of the large Transatlantic liner companies are contemplating the building of motorboats to be carried on the upper decks for the purpose of towing, in case of necessity, seven or eight lifeboats at a time.

The *Motor Ship and Motor Boat* foreseeing this development, has already drawn up plans and specifications of a motor to be used simply and solely for towing lifeboats. It would carry no passengers, the crew consisting of a coxswain and an engineer. The *Motor Ship and Motor Boat* gives the following figures :—

Length : 30 feet.
Beam : 8 feet 7 inches.
Draught : 2 feet 7 inches.
Displacement (loaded) 6 tons.
Radius of action when towing : Four days run at full power—180 nautical miles.

It is assumed, the journal adds, that when towing some ten loaded boats the launch would maintain a speed of about five knots. The engine plant would consist of a couple of 30-h.p. petrol-paraffin motors of the four-cylinder type.

In order to give sufficient fuel capacity two large 179 gallon tanks are needed. These would be stowed in the engine-room on the starboard and port sides respectively.

The advantages of this method of lifeboating are obvious. Firstly, there is no need to tire out crew and passengers with pulling. Secondly, there is no fear of getting stern way or losing steerage way. Thirdly, the passengers and boats are kept together and not spread over the water each unknown to the other. The Cunard and Allan lines are already building vessels similar to the one described above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues ...	20	m 5	0	26	0
		7	0 a	25	9
Wed.....	21	m 6	10	25	2
		8	31 a	26	5
Thurs ...	22	m 7	31	24	8
		9	40 a	27	4
Fri	23	m 8	52	24	9
		10	32 a	23	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	20	m 11	57	17	3
Wed.....	21	m 0	44	20	11
		1	8 a	17	1
Thurs ...	22	m 2	23	21	9
		2	11 a	18	9
Fri	23	m 3	44	21	1
		3	8 a	16	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m.
21 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
22 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
23 (Friday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Jan. 19th, 5h. 59-8m. a.m. ; New Moon, 26 h, 6h. 4-1m. p.m. ; Apogee, 31st, 11-0h. p.m. ; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 4h. 3-6 m. p.m. ; Full moon, 10th, 11h. 4-7m. p.m. Perigee, 12th, 7 0h. p.m.

LORD WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO SIND.

DETAILED PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's tour in Sind in January and February, 1914 :—

KARACHI.

January 30. 9-45 a.m.—Public arrival at Keamari on the R.I.M.S. "Dalhousie."
Naming and opening of Willingdon Place.
12 noon.—His Excellency receives an address from the Municipal Corporation at Government House.
31st. 11 a.m.—His Excellency receives addresses at Government House from—The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, The Sind Muhammadan Association, The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.
12 noon.—His Excellency receives visitors.
8-30 p.m.—His Excellency dines with the members of the Sind Club.
11 p.m.—Private departure from the Cantonment station.

LARKANA.

February 1st.—8-30 a.m.—Private arrival. Proceed to camp at Ber
" 2nd. 5 p.m.—Return to Larkana.
" 3rd. 12 noon.—Durbar.
5 p.m.—Embark on the s. s. "Jhelum" at Akil.
" 4th.—On the Indus.
" 5th. 10 a.m.—Private departure from Naodero station.

SUKKUR.

" 5th, 11 a.m.—Public arrival. Municipal address and reply.
Drive through the town.
2-30 p.m.—Cruise up the Indus to Rohri on the Indus River Commission Steamer, s.s. "Ailie."
4-30 p.m.—Private departure from Rohri station.

KHAIRPUR MIRS.

February 5th. 5 p.m.—Public arrival. Exchange State visits with H. H. the Mir.
" 6th. morning.—Visit public institution.
4 p.m.—Attend Gymkhana and Sports.
8-30 p.m.—State banquet.
11 p.m.—Private departure.

HYDDERABAD.

February 7th. 11 a.m.—Public arrival. Municipal address and reply. Drive through the town.
3 p.m.—Private departure.

KARACHI.

February 7th. 7-15 p.m.—Private arrival at Keamari.
11 p.m.—Private departure on the R.I.M.S. "Dalhouse."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR SUCCESS.

The popularity of the Excelsior during the last fortnight has been remarkable. There has been scarcely a performance at which the theatre has not been crowded, and at the week-end performances there were many who were unable to obtain admission. It is difficult to know whether the drawing power has been the famous Pompeii film or Mr. Gardner Brown's Vaudeville Company. Certainly both have been strong attractions and possibly a partial reason may be found in the fact that the Excelsior has now such a popular manager. At any rate Mr. McGrath may congratulate himself on the fact that the commencement of his managerial duties at the Excelsior has synchronised with the commencement of a period of almost unprecedentedly brisk business.

The last parts of the Pompeii film provided features which were even finer than the first, and the scenes in the arena proved a master piece of organisation. The scenic effects in the final part of the film were magnificent and the acting beyond criticism all through.

"The Merry Magnets." provided a programme which was entirely different to that which was presented last week, and it delighted the audience. The success of the company is May Sherrad, who, on the stage, is brimful of fun and activity. Kurtz is a comedy-juggler who has many new and startling feats with which to amaze the audience. Dolly Varher as a male impersonator would do credit to Vesta Tilley as an understudy, and then ther are Bex and Dare, comedy duo, Dora Derene, a charming young singer and dancer, Bert West, a comedian with a big budget of new songs : Madge Elton, serio and vocalist in some of the latest London choruses and Wee Georgie, who as a solo whistler would give points to many twice his age.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.
[In force from 15 September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	10-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		•
do. do. for Calcutta.		•
do do. for Madras ..		•

• Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fr days only.

B. B & C. I. Railway
[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

THE WEATHER.

VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE IN THE NORTH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 19.

The disturbance affecting the north has disappeared without giving any rain. Temparature remains unusually high over Northeast India.

Forecast :—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Multan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain.

Amaoti—Seasonable. Linseed flourishing

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Dewfall insufficient for top crop. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls partially. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants ready for picking.

Wadhwan.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Arrivals freely.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cloudy and unseasonable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Ambala. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division ; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme western districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and Chanda and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on obsarvations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Cushire (13th) ...	64·9	51·0	...	?
Jask ...	80·1	61·6	...	1·68
Muska (18th) ...	83·0	65·0	...	0·66
Delhi ...	78·2	52·0	...	0·52
Karachi ...	80·2	61·8	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	79·2	51·6	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	81·7	61·6	...	0·00
Veraval ...	82·9	63·7	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	86·3	54·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para ...	83·3	56·3	...	0·00
Surat ...	92·9	60·3	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	89·2	59·8	...	0·00
Deesa ...	87·1	55·4	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	84·5	71·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	92·1	69·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·8	71·2	...	...
Karwar ...	90·7	67·2	...	...
Malegaon ...	89·9	58·3	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	85·8	55·6	...	0·16
Poona ...	85·6	59·1	...	...
Sholapur ...	85·6	61·3	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	86·1	61·1	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	83·3	57·7	...	0·82
Madras ...	84·1	69·4	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	79·7	55·8	...	0·34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 19th January, 1914, was 30·208, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

TRADE OF CENTRAL PROVINCES.

INCREASED EXPORT OF RAW COTTON.

The annual report of the rail-borne traffic of the Central Provinces for 1911-12 states that the total traffic, omitting animals and treasure, was 60,736,000 maunds in weight and Rs. 36,59,31,000 in value, compared with 55,529,000 maunds in weight and Rs. 30,09,78,000 in value. Of these amounts 20,755,000 maunds of the value of Rs. 12,19,58,000 represented imports compared with 19,352,000 maunds valued at Rs. 11,50,65,000; and exports were 39,981,000 maunds of a value of Rs. 24,39,73,000 compared with 36,177,000 maunds of the value of Rs. 18,59,13,000.

The report states :—The value of raw cotton is by far the greatest of that of any single line of export On the success of this crop depends the prosperity of the western portion of the Province, which in wealth and general civilisation has advanced far beyond the rest. The prices are not governed by the local outturn, but by that of America ; so that it is possible to find price and outturn both high or both low in the same year. Thus, though the cotton crop is affected comparatively slightly by the vicissitudes of an Indian season, the fluctuations in the value of exports are often violent. The value of the exports in 1912 was greater than in any previous year of the quinquennium, though, owing to the large exports of grain and pulse and their comparatively high prices, the proportion borne by cotton to the rest of provincial trade was not so high as usual. The volume of exports was swollen to some extent by the comparatively large proportion of the 1910-11 crop held up in the hopes of a rise in price and exported late in the season. It may be noted here that the imports of raw cotton show a great increase over the figures of the preceding year. A large quantity of American cotton was imported, owing to its relatively low price.

There has been a decline in exports of manufactured cotton both outside the Province and between the different internal blocks. The high prices of raw cotton and the stopping of the Swadeshi mills may have been responsible for some of the decline in local manufacture. On the other hand, the imports of manufactured articles of cotton have increased from 268 to 307 lakhs.

The decline during the last six years in the value of imports of coal and coke corresponds partly to the fall in prices. The quantities imported were as under :—

Year.	Maunds.
1907	6,343,292
1908	5,592,206
1909	5,409,019
1910	6,003,396
1911	6,554,204
1912	7,570,149

The internal movements of coal are chiefly from the Nagpur block (Balharpur) to Berar, and from the Satpura block (Pench valley) to Nagpur and Berar. The value of the exports from Nagpur to Berar have shown on the whole a steady increase ; while the Satpura exports to Nagpur, after reaching Rs 3,12,295 in value in 1908, have now declined to Rs. 1,31,275. It is only since comparatively recent years that coal for railway use has been shown separately from that used by private consumers, and even now the internal trade statistics do not make the distinction. This obscures the fact, that of late years Bengal coal has largely tended to replace local coal in the latter case : but it may be observed that last year Berar only imported about 8 lakhs of maunds of coal from other blocks while from Bengal it took 11 1-4 lakhs.

The value of manufactured cotton is the largest single item among Provincial imports. This head has shown a steady rise (with the exception of the year 1908-09) throughout that last six years and now stands at 3,07,65,000 rupees. The increase in Indian piece-goods during the above period has been greater than that in European piece-goods.

825-FT. MAST.

NEW WIRELESS CIRCUIT OF WORLD PROPOSED.

A circuit of the globe by the Goldschmidt system of wireless telegraphy is stated to be in contemplation by the German company using that system.

This company, it will be remembered, succeeded in surprising the world in August last by transmitting signals between its German station and a station in the course of erection at Tuckerton, New Jersey. The feat was particularly notable inasmuch as the aerial at Tuckerton had by no means reached the intended height.

The tower for this aerial is now complete, and forms one of the most remarkable structures yet undertaken by engineers. Its total height is 825ft., or only 160ft. short of the Eiffel Tower and it looks at first sight to be nothing more than a triangular mast of lattice girder construction. Closer inspection reveals unusual features. The base, instead of being hidden many feet beneath the ground, terminates in a ball-shaped point, which is free to move in a massive socket.

The tower, too, instead of being in one piece, consists of two pieces, each terminating in a point, and so balanced one on the other that the middle of the mast becomes a hinge. The mast is held in a vertical position by towelve massive steel cables, but is free to move in a gale of wind at the hinged centre 480ft. from the ground, and at the base. The designers contend that such freedom will minimise all risks of undue strain and possibility of collapse, The anchors for the cables consist each of 1,100 tons of concrete, whilst the whole tower, which weighs 300 tons, is insulated on glass pillars.

The tower has been erected by German workmen, one of whom is stated to have made the climb of 825ft. in 20 minutes.

It is understood that the German company is about to erect a third tower on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and others in the Pacific Islands and on the Continent of Asia.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

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Cut the cake

and you'll soon see if it is "baked all through" as a good cake should be.

But you need never look if the cake has been raised with "Paisley Flour." For cakes and pastry made with the help of "Paisley Flour" always bake properly, and so are always light, digestible and delicious.

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder.

Add one part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix dry.

"Paisley Flour" makes home baking quite easy. You will find splendid recipes for cakes, scones, and other dainties in the Brown & Polson Book of 73 Recipes. It is gratis and post free: Write for it *now* to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

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Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

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Increases the Growth,
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It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

A STARTLING OFFER

WHICH WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT.

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GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.

FREE. Try To-day.

To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we guarantee to present as a Free Gift a Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. Finest jewelled movement, perfect timekeeper, our ordinary price £3.

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A limited number of Consolation Prizes given.

The winner is required to purchase a chain from us to wear with watch.

Send your solutions, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, and stating the name of this paper to DIPLEX & CO., WATCH FACTORS, 147

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 17. BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-16	9/16	
do. Rentes	86	1/4	
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loans	87 1-4	1/2	
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 5-8	1/8	
do. 2 months' hence	26 3-8	1/16	
Bar Silver in New York	57 3-4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24		1 1/2
do. do. at Berlin	20·50	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 3-8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do Short London Bills	8th Jan.		
3 months' sight	3 7/16		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/4		1/16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1/4		1/4
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3/4		1/8

Bar Gold 77/9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-32 unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Indian buying.
Rates.

London, Jan. 17.

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against Sovereigns shipped to this country from abroad the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £100,000 due from Australia on 6th February.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot	...Quiet—Easier
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 2,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·14—02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	... 9·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6 79 —02	6 80 —03	6·82 —02
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
6·80 —04	6 80 —03	6 75 —03
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6 70 —03	6·59 —04	6·39 —04

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

		Bales.
Total in Sight	...	10,720,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	...	518,000
East Indian do	...	196,00
American do	...	4,476, 00
Other do	...	176 000
Total Sales	...	64,000
East Indian sales	...	1,300
Total Speculation	...	8,000
Do. Exportation	...	1,000
East Indian Export	—	100
Do. Indian Stock	...	13,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	...	1,300
Do. Actual Exports	...	...
Do. Week's Imports	...	2,000
Do. Speculation	...	...
Americans Afloat	...	380,000
East. Indian	...	5,000
Total afloat	...	459,000

MANCHESTER, Jan. 17.

Grey shirtings 41-42in. 38 yds. 16 by 15...8-10 " " 44in. 3838 1-2 yds. 9lbs ... 9 3
White " 40-41in. 40yds. 18 square. 10 6
" Nainsooks 43in. 19 yds. 22 by 21..6 10 1-2

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	35,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	22,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	22,000
Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton	12·90 +05

Futures—Month of March 12·58+03
Futures—Month of May 12·37+04
Declined owing to unfavourable cables, and advanced on favourable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot cotton	...13+1-8
Futures month of March	...12·77+05
Futures month of May	...12·38+07
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi	37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months	... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	—Hull—Value
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do. Months	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...No sellers.
Barletta Russo	— ..... Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian } Victorian }	...35 3-4+1-8 ...Jan.-Feb.
New South Wales	...Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...53 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Mar.-Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...54 unchgd.
Do. Months	March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...Nominal.
Do. Months—	— do.
Do. Name of Port—	do.
Tone—Dull.	

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...47 1-4—1-8
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	...47s. 9d +9 d.
Do. Months	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Value Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...43 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	...Jan. Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp Value Quiet

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	...66-7-6 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Value—	Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	...9 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber	...3—0 3-4 +1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

FREIGHTS.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—10s. 6d.—Value.

SUGAR.—

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ..May-June—Sellers
Tone—Quiet without much change in value.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 10 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 9 2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
9 5 1-4—1-2—May Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.
E A & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...18-5 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ...11 7 1-2 unchgd.
C and F Bombay ...11 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments—Jan.—Value. Quiet.
Java Sugar—Idle, unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING JAN. 19th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From.	Ports.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sovns	52,500	Jeddah	Comptoir de P.r's
4 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,07,200	Fremantle	National Bank
114 Bar Silver	2,25,000	London	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	16	1,385
B. B. and C. I. Ry	5	6,917

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	" 15th Jan.	6 "
Bank of Mad. "	" 3rd Jan.	7 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 95 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged, but there is still little doing.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16 1
Demand draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32 1
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 5-16d
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April.
Do. Francs Ready	17 1 3-4
Do. Marks "	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...140 1-1
Shanghai "	...138 1-2
Japan "	...143

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 3-16 for Cash and 95 1-8 for the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 3 0
Settlement	...Rs. 95 2 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London on Saturday was 1-8 up for ready at 26 5-8 and 1-16 up for forward at 26 3-8. The local market opened at 67 1-4 ex. duty for the first settlement and has remained quite but steady closing as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian Gold	...	" 23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 63 10 0
1st Settlement	...	" 67 4 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 66 15 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 78 0 0
1st Settlement	...	" 76 10 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 76 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING & Co:—"Market has a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance. There is a large short interest which will tend to sustain the market."

WELD & Co.:—Liverpool: "Small Saturday market; some hedge selling." New York:—"Market closed strong on scattered buying and short covering."

A STERN AND Co:—Liverpool.—"We anticipate Ginners Report will point to 150,000 bales ginning during period. Unless outside operators are free buyers think advance slow. "New York:—" Bureau report is expected to be bullish. Bulls aggressive. Bear operators seem to be reducing their interest.

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"Better feeling in dry goods market manufacturers are getting under contracts for six months. Considerable export demand for low grade cotton."

There was a small advance in the American markets on Saturday. Yesterday (Sunday) the bazaar was firm and good Broach touched Rs. 304. The opening rate this morning was Rs. 302 and later on Rs. 301 was done. The January settlements are progressing, and the position is fairly strong owing to moderate supplies. A good business is being done, export houses settling January sales and selling March. The tone of the market at the close is firm and rates are as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	313-14	Mar.
Good do do	...	304	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	293-4	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	290	"
" " Yeotmal	...	279	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	...	272	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	...	261-2	"
" "	...	261	Mar.
" " Amraoti	...	255	Jan.
" " Khandesh	...	235	"
F. G. " Khandesh	...	227	"
Fine " Mathia	...	228-9	"
" " Berar	...	226-7	Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	232	Mar.
F. G Bengal	...	220	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	... Steady
Estimated Sales	... 12,000
Total Imports	... 6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6·85 +06	6·86 +06	6·88 +06
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
6 86 +06	6·86 +06	6·81 +06
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·76 +06	6 64 +06	6·45 +06

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,600
Bank of India ...	6 1-2
Bank of Baroda ...	57
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...	15
Eastern Bank ...	75

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	817 1-2
Bombay United "	487 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	9/17
Bombay Burmah T. C. ...	9·0
Crescent ...	112 1-2
Currimbhai ...	231 1-4
Colaba Land ...	1425
David ...	472 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	443 3-4
Kohinoor ...	7-2 1-2
Khatau Makanji ...	1370
Maneckji Petit ...	1,980
Nagpur ...	189)
Savdeshi ...	1497 1-2
Standard ...	1,170
Treacher and Co ...	485
Tata Land S Co Ord ...	78 1-2 Ord. 139 Def.

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	133 3-4
New Berar ...	530
New Mofasil ...	790 x d
Phoenix ...	1·5

RAILWAYS.

Tapti ...	577 1-2
Sara Sirajganj Ry ...	26
Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	670
Dhond Baramati Ry ...	11 9
Central Provinces Ry...	120

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED

The market is steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs 7 14 0 B.T.
May	... Rs 8 14 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs. 9 1 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow "	... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs. 57 0 0
Black Kutni	... Rs. 46 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote —

Ready	... Rs. 10 6 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED.—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold	... Rs. 48 0 0
Small	... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote:—

White Peas 85 p.c ready	Rs. 5 8 6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 15 0 B.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in to Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	21,072 bales.
Wheat	...	9,220 cwts.
Linseed	...	4,940 "
Rapeseed	...	30 "
Gingellyseed	...	5,178 "
Poppyseed	...	nil "
Groundnuts	...	7,901 "
Castorseed	...	1,398 "
Rice	...	72,801 "
Myrabolams	...	2,270 "
Cottonseed	...	11,016 "
Mowrasseed	...	1,144 "
Gram	...	32 "
Joowar	...	4,546 "
Maize	...	nil "
Barley	...	38 "

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Jan. 1914, as compared with the statement of 6th Jan. 1914:—

Liabilities.	Jan 6 Rs. a p	Jan. 13. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19100000 0 0	19100000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	27495023 15 5	26581225 15 8
Other Deposits, &c	18321053 12 5	18472966 5 11
Bank Post Bills, &c	941746 0 2	1472056 12 10
Sundries	1474253 0 1	1314101 8 3
	249223081 12 1	253149049 9 8
Assets.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p**
Govt. Securities	19232190 0 0	19034370 0 0
Other authorized Investments	11753923 0 0	11143803 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	4057696 1 8	4026621 8 7
Accounts of Credit on do	65823865 9 3	66556421 4 4
Bills discounted, &c	27325191 15 6	26023258 2 6
Balances with other Banks.	807949 13 4	1378132 10 5
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	2453349 10 1	2444318 12 4
Stamps	15303 14 7	16153 10 7
Sundries	69943 4 5	703331 9 9
	167742806 5 8	167665083 10 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	80480275 6 5	85383965 15 2
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	249223081 12 1	253199049 9 8

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	84,898 Decrease.
Do. at Branches	8,27,910 Do.
Other Deposits	4,13,612 Increase
Post Bills	5,30,310 Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	7,53,940 Decrease.
Loans	3,04,735 Do
Accounts of Credit	7,32,556 Increase.
Mercantile Bills	13 14,903 Decrease
Cash at Head Office	40,78,817 Increase
Cash at Branches	9,74,874 Do.

Percentage 39·95

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NINETY-SECOND REPORT.

The following has been issued:—

The Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last. The Auditors' report is also annexed.

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of	Rs. 7,17,797 6 1
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year	Rs. 6,07,238 14 7
making together	...Rs. 13,25,036 4 8

which they have decided to apply as under:—

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	Rs. 5,50,000 0 0
Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income tax	Rs. 1,00,000 0 0
Carried forward	Rs. 6,75,036 4 8
	—Rs. 13,25,036 4 8

There was a fair demand for money until October when the failure of several Banks in the Punjab and in Bombay caused great distrust amongst all classes of the community. The result was a curtailment of business due to a severe contraction of credit throughout the whole country.

The average of the Bank's rate for advances against Government securities was 4·62 per cent.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half year ended 31st December 1913.

We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on that date and checked the closing accounts of the Branches with their relative Ledgers at Head Office and found them correct.

The Securities held on account of the Reserve Fund and Investments, also those held against advances and deposited by constituents for safe custody, agree with their Registers.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 17th Jan. 1914, as compared with the statement of 10th Jan. 1914:—

Liabilities.	Jan. 10. Rs	Jan. 17. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1858777	16761089
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10089415	9476024
Post Bills	13324	11365
Sundries	2298395	2110529
	142336650	134243225
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	25298154	24873288
Other authorised Securities	524688	440595
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	21813741	20948387
Loans on do. do.	31663891	33321644
Bills discounted and purchased	16032151	17162497
Dead Stock	271182	273601
Stamps	7750	7583
Bullion	907496	878100
Balances with other Banks	727548	591717
Sundries	450462	3517 0
Cash	44889957	3389795
Rupees	142386650	134243225

BANK OF INDIA.

The fifteenth report of the Bank of India for the year ended 31st December states:—

The net profit including Rs. 54,627-14-8 brought forward amounts to Rs. 5,29,936-0-11.

An *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000.

The amount placed to reserve Fund Bad and Doubtful Debt Account was Rs. 1,50,000

The Directors now propose:—

To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,50,000.

To grant a bonus of one month's salary to the staff of the Bank Rs. 9,900 and to carry forward to the next account Rs. 70,036-0-11.

The Directors are of opinion that the shareholders should be well satisfied with the position of the Bank as disclosed in the balance sheet, which shows the large sum of 63 lakhs cash on hand and with bankers, and an investment of some 22 1-2 lakhs in Government Paper, or over 85 lakhs in all as against call liabilities of less than 66 lakhs.

This is an exceedingly strong financial position for any Bank to be in, and proves conclusively that the high degree of confidence shown in this Bank by the depositors, during the recent period of serious panic, was fully and completely justified.

Our profits which are some Rs. 52,000 more than in the previous year, and constitute a record, would have been higher but for the very unfavourable conditions of trade, due to the severe loss of credit brought about by the recent Bank failures, which have unfortunately prevailed in Bombay for the past three months.

The directors feel that it is to be regretted that for the first time since this Bank commenced business, over seven years ago, we should now be under the necessity of placing an amount to Reserve Fund as a provision for doubtful debts; though since the necessity has arisen they are of opinion that it is very satisfactory that we should have been able to easily make this provision out of the profits of the year.

In making this provision by placing the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to Reserve Fund, Bad and Doubtful Debt Account the directors have decided that, in view of the large profits made during the year, provision should now be made for more than the amount stated in the balance sheet, the recovery of which is, at present, considered doubtful; thus forming the nucleus of a fund to provide for future contingencies, in addition to the General Reserve Fund of five lakhs.

WATERING COTTON IN INDIA

The following is an extract says the *Statesman* from the diary of Mr. Arno Schmidt with reference to a visit a few weeks ago to a cotton-ginning factory in Bengal:—

Immediately on our entrance to the yard—prior to the arrival of the manager, a Parsee—we noticed very wet cotton in loose bales and saw that the ground had recently been wet. The last rains had fallen on December 5. At first the manager said the damp cotton was due to the rains which had come suddenly about 14 days ago and it rained so hard that they could not cover the cotton. After having been shown that the earth was wet and that the last rain was three weeks ago, he confessed to damping by means of a hose pipe. He said they never damped the cotton, but placed the old gunny bags over the cotton and watered these. The excuse given was that the pressing is facilitated, as on a dry day he would only gets perhaps 380 lbs. in a bale whilst if he damped the gunny bags over the cotton he would get 390 lbs. in the same sized bale. On further cross-examination the manager said that he only waters cotton that is to be pressed for account of Indian clients and then only on their special request; his firm in Europe had given him strict instructions not to water any cotton that belongs to——. It was rather amusing to be told by the manager that owing to this year's drought in in the district a lot of 100 loose bales (dokras, each 140 lbs.) would be watered with the hose pipe only for half-an-hour, but when the quantity of available water is normal as for instance last year, the hose pipe would play a full hour on 100 bales. No charge for watering is made. Pressing is charged at Rs. 3-8.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. Ltd. wrote from Manchester, on Thursday, Jan. 1:—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to Dec. 9th.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	8,9,450	1,178,580
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	632,340	1,016,790
American delivered Spinners for the week	447,000	424,000
American into sight for last week	518,000	434,000
American into sight for last season	9,486,000	9 429,000
Receipts at American Ports to Dec. 26th	6,812,000	6,874,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,677,000	60,69,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,274,000	4,999,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	518,000	482,000
Visible Supply. East India (Surat)	131,000	67,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green)	56,000	425,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	16,000	106,000

The prices for Mid-American current month since our last report are Dec. 19th 6·78 1-2, 20th 6·75, 22nd 6·59 1-2, 23rd 6·63, 24th 6·68, 29th 6·72 1-2 30th 6·76, and 31st 6·72 1-2. Spot Mid-American being quoted Dec. 19th 7·11, 20th 7·08, 22nd 6·92, 23rd 6·98, 24th 7·02 29th 7·07, 30th 7·06 and 31st 7·14. The Liverpool market was closed on December 25th, 26th, 27th and also on being New Years Day.

As will be seen from the above figures our market eased considerably during Xmas week, Spot Mid American getting so low as 6·91 and the cause of this weakness was the Ginning Report issued in the Census Bureau on the 20th Dec. showing that up to Dec. 12th 12·924,000 bales of American Cotton of this seasons growth had been ginned, against 12·439,000 bales last year at the corresponding date, and 13·771,000 in 1911. The figures were unexpectedly large causing heavy selling and a consequent break in prices. There has, however, been a reaction and prices are low about they where again.

The mills have this year taken advantage of the Christmas holiday season to close for longer periods than usual in strong contrast with last year when many a mill stopped only for a day. The depression in some weaving circles has had a long spell now, particularly in those producing printing and dyeing cloths. It has brought prices of many kinds to a ridiculous level and it is on this account that we feel we can recommend our friends to buy their actual requirements, although there are many a people who profess to believe that prices will still come lower, no doubt solely on account of the continued general inactivity and lack of an average demand. The takings of American cotton by Spinnars still continue each week to show an increase on last year and even should there be a somewhat larger crop than generally anticipated by Neills and the Official estimates, there will be a still a shortage with a consequent advance in prices.

The market for cloth and yarn in Manchester during the past fortnight has of course been as usual very much dislocated by the holidays, and probably this year more than ever. The attendances on change have been very poor and though there has been an absence of vigorous buying there has been some fair business done in a small way. India demand is still mainly represented by Calcutta though occasionally Bombay puts through odd contracts. The latter market is certainly not in a good state and it will probably take some time before a normal condition of affairs is restored.

The total stock of Cotton Piece Goods in Bombay at the end of October being over 104,000 Packages against roughly 65,000 Packages at the corresponding date in 1912, 52,000 Packages in 1911 and 51,000 Packages in 1910. One must however not loose sight of the fact that the clearances are relatively heavy averaging for the last 3 months over 30,000 Packages per month. The up-country markets have also done business though these markets seem to be in the worst state no doubt owing to the recent Bank failures. It seems that India has done a good portion of the 1914 trade and the Lancashire mills must look to other markets for support during the coming year.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 19.

FOR LONDON.

Styliani Bebis s—278 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co; 225 bales hemp, H Govinji; 504 cwts myrabolums, M Chugpal,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona s.—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 11,056 cwts myrabolum, P Mathooradas and Co; 155 bales cottonwaste, C Peraj and Co.

Castalia s.—6,040 cwts myrabolums, P Mathooradas and Co; 10 cases Indian sola hats, C Macdonald and Co; 440 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Poona s.—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 600 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Poona s.—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Castalia s.—100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 balss cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lena—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts cotton eed, M B Kaisha; 14,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Don of Ogil s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Adenwen s—4 000 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, M B Kaisha; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lena s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The S Syndicate; 750 tons manganese ore, The C I Mining Co.

Styliani Bebis s—4,000 cwts groundnuteed, Jotha Dewjee and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 8,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal.

Iran s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji and Co; 220 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Laconio s—1,500 tons Manganese ore The C I Mining Co.

Nordmark s—5 bales cow hides, E N Stein.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—1,600 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co; 800 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

Banca s—1,500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru s—400 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru s—400 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

Banca s—294 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Rangoon Maru s—400 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JAN. 19.

Steamer Barala from Busrah, Agents, M M and Co.—8 bags goat skins, 2 bags sheep skins, 8 bags almond seed, 4 bags almonds, 63 bags pesta, 22 bags raisins, 700 bags dry dates, 420 baskets 106 mats wet dates, 3 bundles shark fins, 8 bags dry fish, 71 bags 330 bundles fish dust, 10 bundles rose buds, 8 bags sejeera, 23 bundles prown shells, 121 bundles cotton raw, 70 bundles 2 boxes specie.

Steamer Kola from Busrah, Agents, M M and Co; 4 flasks Carbonic acid gas 10 cases nails, 5 cases ghee, 2,007 baskets wet dates, 42 bags dry dates, 15 bundles specie.

Steamer Rangoon Maru from Kobe, Agents N Y Kaisha.—1 cask 30 cases cement, 45 cases 2 crates clocks, 2,610 bundles rattens 110 cases refined camphor, 10 cases peppermint, 5,022 bags rice, 41 cases glass beads, 18 cases glass bottles, 55 cases glass lamps, 20 cases camphor oil, 120 cases gum benjamin, 32 cases 17 bags gum jambier, 13 drums paint in oil, 3 drums engine oil, 20 cases brass sheets, 912 cases safety matches, 6 cases 133 bales straw boards, 50 bags piumbago.

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for December 1913.

	Earnings for December 1913.	Increase or decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	2,15,950	+ 5,478	+2·80
* Electric Supply	1,08,954	+ 29,448	+37 03
Total	3,24,904	+ 35,826	+12·19
	Total earnings from January 1913.	Increase or decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent
Electric Traction	25,35,147	+ 1,28 781	+ 5·35
* Electric Supply	11,55,061	+ 2 51,705	+27·86
Total	36,90,2 8	+ 3,80,489	+11·49

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	845cd
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	280
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 "	1620
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1670x
Bank of Madras	500	500	13 "	1440
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	57
Credit Bank of India Ld	...	...	...	...
Punjab National Bank	100	100	0	170
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	30	8½	7
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	16 p c	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 "	76
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ "	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	23	790xd
Alliance	1000	1003	...	50
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	100
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	630
Bombay United	250	250	25	487½
Century	100	100	3	245
Central India	500	500	70	1885
China	1000	1000	...	520

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES IN A GREAT GAME.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

At Twickenham to-day, England beat Wales by ten points to nine.

The crowd was enormous and the weather perfect. The Welsh forward led by the Rev. Davies gave a superb exhibition as scrimmagers. The Englishmen were good in the loose.

Hirst (Wales) opened the scoring by dropping a goal. England replied with a try by Brown after a run by Poulton. Chapman converted. England led at half-time by five points to four.

The game thereafter was most strenuously contested. Wales again took the lead, the three-quarter Evans getting over for Bancroft to add the goal points. Then Pillman crossed for England and Chapman again converted amid the wildest enthusiasm. England thus winning by the odd point.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

SUCCESS OF SOME BOMBAY PLAYERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The Maharajah of Nattore's XI yesterday beat the Ballyganj Cricket Club by four wickets and 147 runs on the first innings. Their fine bowler, Aziz, took seven wickets for thirty-seven runs. In the first innings the Ballyganj team were all out for 72. Shallow 30 and Stafford 18 being the principal scorers.

The Indians knocked up 219 for six wickets and declared their innings closed. Yusuff Beg's 58, Sivaram's 53, Das's 31 being the chief contributions.

Ballyganj then went in again and had compiled 111 for four wickets, Shallow not out 55 when time was called.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TEAM BEATEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

The All-India Hockey Tournament commenced here to-day.

The East Indian Railway Volunteers beat the 2nd Cheshires by one goal to love.

The North West ra Railway Volunteers, who have won the trophy for the past few years, defeated the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers (Ajmer) by six goals to one.

The United Provinces Police beat the Middlesex also by six goals to one.

PIGSTICKING AT MUTTRA.

GOOD SPORT IN CUP COMPETITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The second day's pigsticking for the Muttra cup took place at Aurangabad village about two miles and a half out of Muttra. From there a short ride brought the competitors to the line near Akola.

The 8th Cavalry, 13th Brigade, R. H. A. and the Cawnpore battery were sent forward of the line, the Cawnpore Gunners and the 8th Cavalry both killing.

It was anticipated that not more than three heats would get runs in the first beat before getting to the Islands. However plenty of pig were on the move. So four more heats were put on the line. The Inniskillings "A" were presently put on to a good pig, which jinked back and going through the line of beaters, was despatched in the centre of the spectators riding in the rear.

Just as the line was going to start again a pig was seen making across the river. The 11th Lancers' "A" happening to be on this flank, at once galloped off to where it was squatting on the sand. Instead of trying to cross the tiver to safety it doubled back through the heavy sand and never succeeded in regaining the shore.

Pig were plentiful on the first island, but cover was thick and it was anything but an easy matter getting them out on to the open ground on the right. The King's Dragoons Guards on the left of the line were soon after a good boar, which luckily for them went straight down the length of the island and so out into the open, where, after a very fast run of nearly a mile, it was speared.

At the same time the Meerut T. C. killed a pig close by.

By the time the third island was reached nearly every team had completed its fourth run. The 12th brigade H. H. A. were put on to a pig at the end of the island. It was hunted a bit too close, and jinking round to the right got back to cover. This ended a capital run.

A move was then made towards the tiffin bags. The directing staff decided to wait until Tuesday Jan. 20 to run off the second round. The following teams have been left in:—3rd Skinners' Horse, 11th Lancers "A," King's Dragoon Guards, Meerut Tent Club, Inniskillings' "A," Muttra Tent Club.

SWIZ
"SWIZ" KILLS RATS
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
1/- to kill and mummify 200 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

MUTTRA POLO CUP.

INNISKILLINGS' "A" TEAM BEATEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Jan. 19.

The first ties of the Polo tournament for a cup presented by Colonel Haig and the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons, were played off on the 14th inst.

The teams competing in the tournament are the King's Dragoon Guards, the Rifle Brigade, the 7th Lancers, the 11th Lancers, and three teams of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

The grounds were in good condition, though somewhat dusty.

The first match between the Rifle Brigade and the Inniskilling Dragoons "C" team resulted in a win for the Rifles by 15 goals to 7.

The next match between the 8th Cavalry and the Inniskilling Dragoons "A" team was a fast game and evenly contested throughout. It ended in a win for the 7th Cavalry by seven goals to six. The winners were a more even team, and better balanced. The Inniskillings suffered from weak forwards, partly owing to Fleury-Teulon having sprained a finger in his right hand. For the winners Colonel Chaplin and Featherstonhaugh were perhaps the best, while for the losers Colonel Haig was conspicuous for his powerful and accurate hitting.

The third game was played between the King's Dragoon Guards and the 11th Lancers. It certainly looked at the start as if the Lancers who conceded seven goals, would have a very hard job to beat their opponents on the handicap, as the latter were well-mounted and hitting well. However they easily succeeded in doing so, the result being 11th Lancers 13 goals, King's Dragoon Guards 7 goals.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A SPLENDID HUNTING SCENE.

Hounds met on Sunday at Wakola parade ground, which, besides being the meet from a spectacular point of view, almost invariably affords a good run, nor were the field disappointed.

It seemed hardly light enough among the trees when the Master moved off on to the flats below to draw, and following him a Field of over sixty, with three ladies.

It was lighter on the flats below, and hounds soon owned to a line near the Nullah which they crossed with plenty of music, with the greater part of the Field behind them. A sudden check brought the hounds' noses up, but they soon picked the scent up again and took the line back across the Nullah. From here onwards the jack took us across some splendid hunting country with bunds in plenty and well built up besides several stone walls. Keeping to the sea side of the Nullah he lead us past Sahar Village and carrying on more or less from one side to the other, seemingly bent on chasing good going, he arrived at the wire enclosure into which he disappeared.

Hounds with their usual dash were doing their best to make their way through the wire, but were lifted off by the Master and taken round, where they were put upon the scent again. Disdaining to cross the Andheri Road the jack made for Pereira Hill, and made a complete circuit thereof before breaking back to Chakola, and topping the hill beyond dropped into the Irla flats. Here the pack threw up, and shortly afterwards the jack was viewed going back over the hill. Descending the far side he turned towards the Andheri Road and going through the trees which border it broke across to the Marol Valley keeping to the side of the hills, he was bustled along at a good pace by the pack over splendid going until just below the Marol Caves, the jack was faced by a tank, at the edge of which the pack killed him.

It was really a splendid run from start to finish, and the horses had been going continually for 45 minutes. The pack are evidently in fine fettle, for they were quite fresh at the end of the run, and not one lay down after the kill.

The brush was presented to Mrs. Chrystal, and the pack were taken home by way of the grass lands, all too eager for another run, which however the morning, now too hot, did not permit.

The meet this morning will be at the Cross Roads (Malon Ground).

PUNJAB-BENGAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the paucity of the entries, it is doubtful whether the Punjab-Bengal Football Association Tournament will be held this year, or wheth r it will be continued in future years. This year only eight regiments have entered and only e even did so last year. The estimated cost of running the tournament is Rs. 760 and the funds in hand this year only amount to Rs. 580. The entry list will be held open until January 31st, but if sufficient entries are not received by then, the tournament will have to be cancelled for this year.

OUIMET'S AMATEUR STATUS.

Mr. Francis Ouimet, the American open golf champion, has told the New York correspondent of the *New York Herald* that in spite of the protest of a well-known English golf expert, he fully expects to compete in the British amateur golf championship at Sandwich. Mr. Ouimet says that the statement that because he once carried clubs for hire he is not eligible for an amateur championship does not concern him in the least. He carried clubs when he was fifteen, but since then he has done nothing which could possibly prevent him from taking part in an amateur event.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR THE SIXTH EXTRA.

The entries for the sixth extra meeting of the Bombay races on Saturday next are very large, notably in the six furlong Northcote Plate, for which forty horses have been entered. The entries are as follows:—

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years)
Mr R K Sirdar Sing and Mr A S Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged)
Mr A W Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch e g Forfeit (aged)
Mr J C Smith's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged)
Mr J Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot (6 years)
Mr L K Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged)

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream 13 1 1-2.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13 3 3-4.
Major J G Greig's b a g Castaway 13 3 1-2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz 13 1 3-4.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur 13 2 1-4.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King 13 3.
Messrs A K Dalvayel and A A Makanzie's g a h Grey Ghost II 13 3.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Roseberry 13 3 1-2.
Messrs A W Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahloo 14.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13 2 1-2.
Mr Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13 3 1-4
Messrs Mr Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Sweden 13 3.
Messrs M Goculdass' b a h Tenebreuse 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass' ch a h Scorn 13 3.
Messrs M Goculdass' ch a h Solar Star 13 3 3-4
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar 13 3 1-2
Mr Eastwood's g a h Dilkush 13 3 1-2
Mr T Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig 13 2 1-4
Mr Karsondas Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance 13 3.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr A J D'Souza's b a h Massal 14.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot 13 3

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.

Messrs Heath and A S Oomer's br a h Trustee (aged.)
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged)
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14 (aged.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (6 years.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Real Gold (6 years.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Gowahajmer (5 years.)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Nakib (5 years.).
MessrsM Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Tajilmulook (aged.)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged.)
Mr. G K's ch a h Valens (aged) 14.
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged)
Mr R R S's g a h Dhaman (aged)

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major J G Greig's b a g Castaway 13 3 1-2 (aged)
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Gool Gold (3 years).
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's bl a h Jesoor (4 years).
Messrs A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahloo 14 (4 years)
Mr. S A Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years).
Mr. Shaik Suleman's b a h Sir Malt (4 years),
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Sweden 13 3 (aged).
Messrs M Goculdass' b a h Mexico 13 2 1-2 (aged).
Messrs M Goculdass' ch a h Thabashir (4 years).
Messrs M Goculdass' b a h German Silver (4 years).
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar (4 years).
Mr. Salim Abdul Rahiman's b a h Farash (6 years).
Mr. H J. Mahomed's g a h Welcome (aged).
Major F B Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).
Mr. M H Sharaballi's b a h Nafa (4 years)
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years).
Mr. Zaid Bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
Mr. N Begmahomed's b a h Berar (6 years).
Mr. N Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (6 years).
Mr. A A Rehman's b a h Yungi Dhunya (5 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (5 years).

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg 13 3 1-2 (5 years).
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Inspiration 14 (3 years)
Mr A S Oomer's g ah Gulberga (3 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Long Silk (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk (3 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk 13 3 3-4 (3 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 13 31-2 (3 years),
Messrs Shaik Esmail and Mahomed Mustapha's g a h Minimax (to be aged.)
Mr Abdoola Fara's b a h Golden Gate (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Fara's bl a h Progress 14 (4 years)
Mr A R Tahar's ch a h Barjes (aged)
Mr A R Tahar's g a h Never Mind (aged)
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sunbeam (3 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Khailan 13 3 1-4 (3 years)
Messrs M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h George V (5 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Balkan Prince 13 3 1-2 (3 years).
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b a h Partner (2 years)
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Louvre (3 years)
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy 13 2 3-4 (3 years)
Mr Munsoor Mahomed Salim's g a h Kaljid (3 years)
Mr Khatal bin Ameer's b a h Naindva 14 (5 years)
Mr Mahomed Hajee's ch a h Nawabada (4 years)
Mr Jaffer Baaker's b a h Heliograph (to be aged)
Mr A Nanjee's b a h Buttercup 13 3 1-4 (aged)
Mr A Nanjee's g a h Navigator 14 (3 years)
Mr A D Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13 3 1-2 (3 years)
Mr Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (6 years)
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's b a h Tuba 14 (6 years)
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid 14 (3 years)
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Peter (3 years)
Mr Mirza Hoosain g a h Nayel Pasha 13 1 3-4 (3 years)
Messrs Esa Mulla Sulleman and Abdul Rassool Essa's ch a h Arrem 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Falleh Khaderi's g a h Ranjit (to be aged)
Mr Alwan Mahomed's b a h Meteor 13 2 1-2 (4 years)
Mr Abdool Nabi g a h Magic (to be aged)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Aromatic 14 (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Engine 14 (3 years)
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder 14 (5 years)
Mr Daya Khalil's ch a h Bulbul (to be aged)
Mr R RS's ch a h Jewan Pasha (4 years)

A NOVICE SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13 3 Rs. 500
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Yama 13 2 1-2 Rs. 500
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Subeh Pasha 13 2 Rs 1,000
Mr Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Royal Slave 13 3 Rs. 600
Mr J R Valimahomed's g a h Decoration 13 3 1-2 Rs. 600
Messrs Ebrahim Kadum and Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rumezan 13 3 3-4 Rs. 500
Mr Abdool Aziz Jeatta's ch a h Badir 13 3 Rs. 500
Mr Yodha Maskur's ch a h Puma 13 3 1-2 Rs. 500
Mr Heath's ch a h Abundance 13 3 3-4 Rs. 600
Mr Slia Abdoolnoor's b a h Vudhia 13 2 1-2 Rs. 700
Mr A M Shaffi's ch a h Grand Slam 13 2 3-4 Rs. 500
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Russool Essa's g a h Sayel 13 1 3-4 Rs. 800
Mr. Buder bin Abud's g a h Powerful 14 Rs. 500
Mr. Salim Suffah's b a h Lotus 13 3 3-4 Rs. 500
Messrs Yar Khadayer and Mahmood Shirazi's b a h Conspirator 14 Rs. 500
Mr. Alwan Mahomeds b a h Meteor 13 2 1-2 Rs. 800
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Rejh Allah 13 3 1-4 Rs. 600
Messrs Mahomed Albani and Yusuff bin Zaid's g a h Antonio 13 3 Rs. 600
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent 13 2 1-4 Rs. 700
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Haughty Boy 13-2 1-4 Rs. 800
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Crisis 13 3 1-2 Rs. 500
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot 13 2 1-4 Rs. 800
Mr. Halmi Effendi's b a h Zindan 13 2 Rs. 1,000
Mr. Pasu Malsi's b a h Arabian Consul 13 1 1-2 Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

CLOSE SHOOTING AT MAHIM.

There was a fair attendance of members at a meeting of the Club held on Sunday at Mahim.

A 10-bird handicap Sweep at unknown angles was the first event to be decided, J. Cunningham with 8 kills, plus 1 handicap, making the best score; A. Leeson with 8 kills and W. S. Rogers with 7 kills, plus 1 handicap dividing the second prize.

A second sweep under similar conditions followed, for which A. Leeson with 9 kills and W. S. Rogers, with 8 kills and 1 handicap, tied, and on shooting off the former won.

The Kynoch Cup was then shot for. No particularly good scores were recorded by the first batch of shooters, but the second team did better and at the conclusion of the shoot it was found that A. Leeson, with 9 kills, and D. W. Johnston, with 8 kills and 1 handicap, had tied. On shooting off, A. Leeson, obtained the Cup and the first prize in the sweep which accompanied it. A Spoon shoot came next, and in this W. S. Rogers with 8 kills plus 1 handicap and R. Kennedy, with 6 kills plus 3 handicap, tied and on shooting off the former with 9 kills, and 1 handicap, returned a possible, and took the spoon, R. Kennedy taking the sweep as second prize, and C. R. Duncan and A. S Knowles dividing the third prize.

The Winchester Competition was the last event, 10 birds being thrown for this shoot from unknown traps at unknown angles. W. S. Rogers, with 7 kills, together with R. Kennedy and A. S. Knowles, with a similar total inclusive of handicap, tied, but on the shoot off, R. Kennedy was an easy winner with a score of 9, W. S. Rogers taking the second prize.

IN BRIEF

Matchlock's win in the Governor's Cup race here yesterday was a big upset, the horse starting at twenty-to-one.

Calcutta, Jan. 18.

The Colombo Sailing Club will entertain Mr. Shorrock at dinner on the arrival of the "Lady Nancy" in Ceylon.

Allahabad, Jan. 18.

Only three teams entered for the Connell Cup polo Tournament and in the finals the 17th Cavalry beat the Cheshire Regiment easily by 16 goals to 2.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, a consent decree was taken in a suit regarding the infringement of trade-mark. The suit was filed by a German manufacturer named Otto Schrimpff, who resides at Roth, in Germany, against Chhaganlal Choonilal Choksey and others, claiming damages.

Mr. Haveliwala, instructed by Messrs Mehta and Dalpatram, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Dadachanji represented the defendants.

The plaintiff has been manufacturing gold and silver laces and other articles including a certain quality of imitation gold thread, known as half fine imitation gold thread. Since 1910 the plaintiff has imported such imitation gold thread into India where the same acquired a considerable reputation, and a considerable market was created for it. The plaintiff is the owner of a trade-mark registered in the German Empire known as the "Running Boys brand" anlin India as the "Chhokra Chhap" which is presented on the labels affixed to the packets in which the imitation gold thread of the plaintiff is imported into India. The trade-mark consists of the device of nine running boys above which device is printed the words "Best half fine imitation gold thread" and a number "No. 8039 1-2 1-0" and underneath is printed the words and figures "450-475 yards per oz. Made in Germany." The device denotes to persons purchasing packets of the imitation gold thread on which the same is affixed, that the goods contained therein are goods manufactured by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff lately learnt that the defendants have for some time been infringing the rights of the plaintiff in the trade-mark by importing into India, via Bombay, and selling in Bombay and elsewhere imitation gold thread not of the manufacture of the plaintiff, but made up in packets similar to the packets in which the imitation gold thread of the plaintiff is sold having labels affixed thereto whereon is printed a device of six running boys with the words "Imitation half-fine gold thread on cotton" printed above such device and the words and figures "M. C. Choksey and Co. Surat, Made in Germany No. 1521" printed below the same.

The plaintiff states that persons purchasing goods will be deceived that the goods on which the label is affixed are goods manufactured by the plaintiff.

By a letter of the attorneys, the plaintiff called on the defendants to account for and to pay to him the profits which the defendants had made in pirating his trade-mark and to deliver to him all the packets bearing the device for destruction and to stop importing or selling half-fine imitation gold thread and to give a written undertaking to that effect with Rs. 10,000 as damages. The defendants failed to comply with the requests of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff therefore prays that the "Chhokra Chhap" trade-mark is the exclusive property of the plaintiff and the device used by the defendants is an infringement of his rights in the trade-mark. He further prays that the defendants be ordered to deliver up to him all packets of imitation gold thread or other goods having such labels afixed for the removal and destruction of the labels; and also prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay to him Rs. 10,000 as damages.

By consent a decree was taken which stated that the "running boys brand" or the "Chokra Chhap" trade-mark consisting of the device of nine running boys and No. 8039½ 1-10 was the exclusive property of the plaintiff. The device used by the defendants consisting of six running boys was an infringement of the rights of the plaintiff in the trade-mark. The defendants, their servants and agents were restrained by a perpetual injunction of the Court from passing off any imitation gold thread or any similar goods not manufactured by the plaintiff as his goods, or from importing into India or selling any goods not manufactured by the plaintiff having the "Chhokra Chhap" trade-mark. The defendants deliver up to him for destruction all labels and other objects having the device of the defendants printed thereon. The defendants pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,250 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim for damages and amount with costs of the suit.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

EUROPEAN DRIVER SENT TO JAIL.

Mr. H. F. Knight, Assistant Collector of Thana, at Kalyan, delivered judgment in the case in which driver Breag of the G. I. P. Railway stood charged with under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act, for doing a rash act and thereby endangering the lives of the passengers of the train.

Mr. Balfour, barrister, appeared for the accused, while the Railway Prosecutor was for the Crown.

The facts of the case have been already reported.

Mr. Knight in his judgment stated that the accused—a European British subject—was driver of No 5 down Punjab mail on October 4, 1913. A collision took place between that train and the pilot engine at Wassind. After showing points for decision, Mr. Knight said that the prosecution sought to prove that the accused was aware of a pilot engine being in readiness at Wassind, and he (Mr. Knight) was not prepared to believe that witnesses Nos. 3, 5, 6, 16 and 17 had conspired to commit perjury, but as a matter of fact that the accused was bound to obey whatever signals had been given to him. After discussing some evidence Mr Knight continued that he could not accept the accused's assertion that the warner signal was not at danger, and the starter signal was not visible at any great distance.

Taking into consideration the long service rendered by the accused Mr. Knight in passing the sentence said.—"The fault of disregarding the signal is so grave and may involve such serious consequences to the persons on the train that I cannot pass it over with merely a sentence of fine and I sentence the accused to 14 days' simple imprisonment."

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

Mr. Justice Davar yesterday, passed a consent decree in a suit regarding infringement of trade-mark. Afterwards, his lordship took up the part heard suit, the Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Moosa Haji Hassam, which was not concluded when the Court rose.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after his usual work in chambers, sat in Court and disposed of several cases. Among them was a suit filed by a Mahomedan named Jaffer Ali against his wife Sakinabai for restitution of canjugal rights, which was dismissed by his lordship as divorce was proved. After that his lordship disposed of a suit filed by John Frederick Bradbury against the Gomtipur Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ld., for supply of machinery.

Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit filed by Thukker Khimji Kamji, a contractor against Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, clock and railway contractors, claiming damages for work done at the New Docks. After recording the evidence the Court dismissed the suit. A few minutes before the rising of the Court his lordship took up the hearing of a suit filed by May Margaret Fernandez against John Candidad Vaz, claming Rs. 3,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage.

In the First Appeal Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor continued the hearing of the appeal filed by Bachoo Harkisandas against Nagindas Bhagwandas, which has been reported. The hearing of the appeal was not finished when the Court rose.

In the Second Appeal Court Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, heard the application presented by the Government Pleader for the cancellation or suspension if the sanad of a Mahomedan Pleader named Yakoob Ibrahim Sayani, for misbehaviour and neglect of duty; After hearing the application their lordships reserved judgment.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY SUED.

Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday disposed of a suit filed by John Frederick Bradbury and others, against, The Gomtipur Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co, Ld, and another, praying that the defendants might be ordered to pay to them Rs. 30,899 with interest, and in default of such payment the mortgaged premises might be sold by and under the directions of the Court and the proceeds applied in payment of their claim. They further prayed that the 25 bales of yarn belonging to the Company might be ordered to be sold and the proceeds similarly applied; and the 40 shares in the second defendants' Company pledged might also be sold.

Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Fereira and Devan, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants did not appear nor did they put in their written statements.

The plaint stated that Messrs. Lalubhai Chinubhai and Co., second defendants, are the agents of the first defendants Company. The first defendants ordered out through the plaintiffs about October or November 1908, certain machinery and an engine for the first defendants' mills which were in course of erection at Ahmedabad. The machinery was delivered to the first defendants accordingly. The first defendants under the terms of the agreement with the plaintiffs were bound to pay to them in Bombay the price of the engine at or before the delivery. The plaintiffs had received Rs 12,500 on account and there was a balance of Rs. 27,200 due by the first defendants to the plaintiffs. The former not being in a position to pay, agreed with the plaintiffs that the first defendants would pay to them Rs. 2,279 in cash and the balance of about Rs. 25.000 due by the first defendants' Company should be paid afterwards and the agents agreed to be liable for the same. It was also arranged that the agents should deposit as a security with the plaintiffs for all monies due by the first defendants' Company to the plaintiffs and for the liabilites of the agents to the plaintiffs 40 shares in the agents Company, The shares were deposited with the plaintiffs and were transferred to the name of Mr. J. F. Bradbury as trustee for the plaintiffs. Though the engine was delivered the first defendants failed to pay Rs 2,279. The plaintiffs made demands and the defendants paid some monies on account and the amount due to the plaintiffs was Rs 30,899. It was also arranged between the parties that the first defendants Company should consign to the plaintiffs for sale in Bombay on account of the first defendants Company yarn of their mill and the proceeds of the sale should be credited to the first defendants in their account with the plaintiffs. They accordingly consigned to the plaintiffs 25 bales of yarn for sale on account of the first defendants company which bales were not sold as there was no market for yarn in Bombay. The plaintiffs claimed to appropriate the sale proceed of those bales when realised to payments of the money due by the defendants to the plaintiffs.

After recording evidence his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 20,954 with interest and costs.

A PLEADER'S MISCONDUCT.

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF SANAD.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, the Government Pleader presented an application under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court, stating that Yakoob Ebhrahim Sayani, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, had been guilty of misbehaviour and neglect of duty under Section 56, of Bombay Regulation II of 1827, and asking that his sanad might be cancelled or suspended for such period as might appear proper to the Court.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown, while the opponent was absent.

The petition of the Government Pleader stated that Yakoob Ibrahim Sayani was an articled clerk to Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors in 1914, for a period of two years, and after finishing his articles he worked as a managing clerk in accordance with the usual practice in that firm to entrust the articled clerks, whose articles had expired, with the management of the business which they had handled while so employed if any of that business was still going on in that office. In 1908 one Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and Abdul Rahiman were clients of Messrs. Kanga and Patei, Sayani had known Abdul Latif for several years and was a neighbour and creditor of Abdul Rehman. Abdul Rehman on December 22, 1908, executed a mortgage deed for Rs. 2,000 in favour of Abdul Latif, which was attested by Sayani. On December 23, 1908, the mortgage deed was registered and Sayani identified the mortgagor, Abdul Rahiman, before the Sub-Registrar. On April 20, 1909 Yacoob Sayani was enrolled as a Vakil of the Bombay High Court. In 1909 a suit was filed by Abdul Rehiman in the High Court for the recovery of his share in the properties mortgaged. In March, 1910, Abdul Rehiman died and the suit was continued by one of his heirs. Abdul Latif joined as a party to the suit and during the pendency of the suit it transpired that the property mortgaged was subject to prior encumbrances. In that suit a preliminary decree was passed and the properties were sold, and a sum of Rs. 35,500 was realized. It was then found that after payment of encumbrances there was nothing left to Abdul Latiff who had proved his claim before the Commissioner. Afterwards Abdul Latiff brought a suit against Sayani to recover Rs. 3,046 as damages on the allegations that Sayani was well aware of the encumbrances and suppressed from the plaintiff the fact of encumbrances and thereby induced the plaintiff to pay Rs. 2,000. Sayani, who had prepared and attested the mortgage died, failed and neglected to perform his obligation of investing the title as the legal adviser of Abdul Latiff. Mr. Justice Beaman, who had heard the suit, held that the mortgagee was induced to part with his money upon the false representation of the defendant that the security was encumbered, whereas Sayani well knew that it was heavily encumbered.

Against this decision Sayani appealed and the appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, who concurred with the findings of the lower Court, and further held that so far as the conduct of Sayani was disclosed in the course of the proceedings, he had rendered himself amenable to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court in as much as he had been guilty of misbehaviour in instigating a witness to give false evidence. Their lordships further held that Sayani had also been guilty of serious misconduct and had been guilty of misbehaviour and neglect of duty.

After hearing Counsel, their lordships reserved judgment.

THE POLICE COURT.

A HAWKER'S WARES.

One Abdul Hussein Ismalji, a cutlery hawker, was arrested on suspicion on Sunday evening by a police sepoy on duty at Abdul Rehman Street. He was found carrying some bundles of penknives, which were subsequently found to have been stolen from a cutlery merchant named Abdul Kyoom Ibrahim. The hawker was placed before Mr. Frank Oliviera, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FOREIGN VAGRANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Renyard placed two young foreigners, one named A. Ferlander, Portuguese born at Madeira, and another named Iure Nyren, a Swede, on a charge of wandering about without any means of subsistance. They appear to have come from South Africa. Sergeant Renyard arrested the men at the Prince's Dock where they were wandering about.

The men pleaded guilty and the magistrate ordered them to be sent to the Workhouse.

A MILKMAN'S SUICIDE.

Madarsing Madansing, a pardesi milkman, committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam in his stable. The deceased had a stable at Tardeo, and lived with his nephew in the stable itself. Yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, when the nephew got up to milk the buffaloes, he found his uncle hanging from the beam by means of a rope tied round his neck. It was said that the deceased had been suffering from cough and fever for some days and was tired of his life.

An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

POLICEMAN TO THE RESCUE.

On Sunday a police sepoy noticed a man struggling in the sea at Walkeshwar, and jumped into the water and brought him to the shore. The man, although alive, was in a dangerous condition, and he was carried to the Hospital but on the way he died. The deceased is a Hindu aged about 50, but his name is not known.

MAN CUT INTO TWO.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of an old Hindu, aged about 60 and apparently a mendicant, who was found dead, cut into two, lying on the Railway line near the down home signal of the G. I. P. station at Sion. The man appeared to have been run over by a train.

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased was cut in two on the Railway line at Sion, but under what circumstances he came by his death there was no evidence to show.

Mr. T. C. Walls, the assessor of taxes for the Fleet-street district, has been missing since December 22 On that day he was at work in his office until 3.30 p.m., and was last seen by a neighbour entering a train for Shepperton at Waterloo Station the same evening. His home is at Sunbury. Mr. Wall's family believe that he is suffering from mental trouble, and recall that in May last year he was found unconscious in a train at Waterloo. A bag and umbrella, identified as those of Mr. Walls, were found on Putney Bridge on December 27.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 20th January, 1914.

THE ALL-INDIA SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Although Sir Harcourt Butler may have but a bowing acquaintance with the great problems of sanitation which are of such vast importance to this country, his speech at the opening of the All-India Sanitary Conference at Lucknow yesterday contained a highly interesting account of the measures that are being adopted for fighting disease. The figures which he presented disposes of the charge that the Government of India are not mindful of their duty in this matter. The non-recurring grants for urban sanitation in the financial year 1913-14 amounted to a million sterling, exclusive of a sum of £90,000, for special schemes in the North-Western Frontier Province, Delhi and elsewhere. The recurring grants for sanitation during the same period amounted to 45 lakhs, or £300,000 sterling, of which five lakhs was reserved for research and anti-malarial projects. Sir Harcourt Butler further mentioned the fact, in illustration of the zeal of the Government for sanitation, that since January 1911, when that curious and incongruous body the Department of Education and Sanitation was formed, Imperial grants made through its agency had amounted to £3,038,266 sterling, of which £330,000 are recurring and £2,708,266 non-recurring grants. These large subventions, he declared, have been made without any interference in the domestic work of Local Governments. It is satisfactory, of course, that funds should be forthcoming for the purpose of improving the public health, but the system of doles, whether for sanitation or of education, is not one to be extolled, and the time must come when the Local Governments will have a greater share of financial autonomy and thus be able to carry out more effectively systematic and efficient work. Expenditure alone, however, will not bring about all the changes that are essential. It is imperative that municipal bodies should be compelled to perform their obvious duties, for even in the city of Bombay the policy of the Corporation leaves much to be desired. The papers which are to be submitted at the Conference cover a wide field of activity. No fewer than twelve discuss the various problems connected with malaria. Urban and rural water supplies are treated of in seven contributions, and the problems of milk supply in six. Captain Kunhardt, in his paper on plague, suggests a possible new departure in plague policy, and Sir Harcourt Butler intimates that it is possible that Government may decide to carry out an experiment of this nature on a large scale in connection with the Research Fund. Another important paper is that from the Parel Institute on grain disinfection. The experiments conducted there are said to be of great value, "in view of the rapidly accumulating evidence as to the part played by grain in the introduction and spread of plague, not only in India, but also in Java, Mauritius and the Straits Settlements." Of immediate importance to Bombay is the paper on the milk supply, prepared by Dr. Joshi, which is prefaced by Dr. Turner with some pregnant remarks. Another matter to be discussed is the question of infant mortality in India, and the appalling waste of child life through the employment of inefficient and ignorant persons to act as mid-wives. Practical teaching work to this end has been carried on in Madras for some months past, and the same subject has been taken in hand by Dr. Turner in Bombay with, we believe, gratifying results. The education of the people in sanitation is one of the most difficult problems with which Government are faced. It is incontestible that an appalling proportion of the sickness and mortality in this country is due to causes which are preventible. Medical science may enlighten the community on the causation of disease, and may also indicate the remedies, but unless the people at large realise that the observance of the elementary rules of sanitation is essential to their well-being, it is difficult for any exterior human agency to assist them. It may be admitted that the attitude of the people towards sanitary precautions is less hopeless than it was a quarter of a century ago. A vast field still lies before the sanitary reformer, but good work has already been accomplished, and future generations will have occasion to bless the labours of those who have worked and striven to comb t disease in India.

THE APOLOGISTS OF LAWLESSNESS.

A STRANGE development of the past fifteen or twenty years is the manner in which a certain class of newspapers at Home are always ready to denounce the authorities for adopting strong measures to prevent outbreaks of crime in connection with labour disputes. There is no doubt that the strikes in South Africa were attended with serious danger to the public peace. Attempts were made to blow up passenger trains with dynamite, and a body of armed men barricaded themselves in the Trades Hall at Johannesberg, in order to resist the attempt of the authorities to arrest one of their number. Unless reports from South Africa are false, the *Times* is justified in its assertion that the proclamation of martial law was not the ukase of an oligarchy, but the reply of the whole country to the threat of anarchy. Yet, it is not the dynamitards or the armed men who threaten to shoot down police if they attempt to execute a warrant, who excite the indignation of the journals to which we have referred. Their denunciations are reserved for the Government which takes vigorous steps for the maintenance of the law, and we once more have the hackneyed and nauseating charge preferred that "Russian methods" are being adopted in a British Colony. We imagine, however, that sober men in England will take a very different view of the action of the Union Government, even should it prove that some mistakes have been made. South Africa is now governed on a democratic basis, and if its population are dissatisfied with the action of their Ministers, the remedy is in their own hands.

THE PUNJAB'S DISAPPEARING FORESTS.

THE canal system of irrigation in the Punjab is one of the most distinguished achievements of British administration. Of all our engineering works for the benefit of the agriculturist it is one which is most often referred to with pardonable pride. The very success of this system, however, in turning unprofitable or only moderately productive land into fertile country, is involving the province in another source of embarassment. The constant transfer of land to the Canal Department for colonisation is resulting in a serious contraction of the forest area, and the near future will see a further considerable reduction when the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab schemes make a practical commencement. The consequent reduction of the supply of timber and fuel is becoming a serious matter, and is exercising the anxious thought of the Government. A suggestion has been made that for the remaining forests a system of irrigated plantations should be substituted, which would naturally yield a larger output per square mile. The idea, however, does not appear to befavoured by the Lieutenant-Governor. The withholding of areas from cultivation will, he points out, entail a considerable loss of revenue on the Government, while he considers that the assurance of future supplies of fuel may prove nugatory if coal continues to displace firewood. Coal, however, is hardly likely to displace wood with any rapidity among the poorer classes and the Punjab Government would seem to be faced with a difficult problem, which will fully need the careful consideration that has been promised it.

Notes of the Day.

An announcement regarding the annual Bombay polo tournament may be expected before long, and it is to be hoped that a better class of polo will be seen here this season. It was announced a few weeks ago that Lord Carmichael is giving a cup to encourage the game among young commercial men in Calcutta, and if polo needs encouragement in Calcutta it certainly needs it badly in Bombay. A stimulus to the game should be given by the presence of Lord Willingdon's staff, which contains several keen and skilled players.

The *Ceylon Observer* in discussing, wireless installations in the East, criticises the official attitude towards the question in Ceylon. "The station at Colombo," our contemporary observes," is said to be the most powerful one in these latitudes; but local circles are by no means entirely satisfied, as the recent agitation for another at Minicoy, and now—the latter being hung up by the Board of Trade for one at Dandra Head, has proved. With regard to these no progress seems to have been made; possibly, the proposals will for many months yet continue to be hampered by the suffocating influences of red tape." It may be noted that Colombo is already better off in the matter of its installation than Bombay.

The cremation of the body of the late Mr. George Marshall at Bangalore on Sunday appears to have caused something of a sensation in the station, it being, according to the correspondent of the Associated Press, the "first to have taken place within living memory." In a country like India, it is little less than amazing that cremation should be so little practised, for, if it has disadvantages, it is certainly sanitary and hygienic way of disposing of the dead. A few years ago a modern crematorium was erected in Calcutta, near the cemetry under the auspices of a society which was supported by the Municipal Corporation. A good deal of propaganda work was undertaken, but the actual results were not proportionate to the energy expended.

The complaint regarding the neglected condition of the European cemetry at Sirajgunj which has been forwarded by a tea-planter to a Calcutta paper will serve as a reminder that dotted all over the country, in all sorts of unlikely places, are spots where rest hundreds of men who, in the days when the game of Empire was not as easy to play as it is now, served the British race with devotion and loyalty. Caring for the graves of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day may be only a matter of sentiment perhaps; but there are so few ways of keeping the dead in remembrance that most people will agree that a little time and money devoted to the preservation of old graves and cemeteries would not be undue recognition of the work of those who have served us in other generations.

There is no doubt that facilities for cold storage would add very largely to the amenities of life in the principal cities of India. Bombay, at present, partially enjoys the advantages which are thus to be derived, for ships with cold storage bring in weekly supplies of haddocks, fresh sausages and other luxuries, and people come even from up-country to eat them. These supplies, however, have not always been constant in the restaurants, and the inquiring customer has often been told that the lack of cold storage in the city makes it difficult at times to dispose of these goods before they go bad. Whether cold storage full of Australian mutton would be equally popular is a doubtful point. Mr. Sulter, the Commercial Commissioner in India for New South Wales, wants to establish cold stores in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, and he believes that by their agency the Australian meat trade would have a great future in competition with local products which are derived from "such miserable specimens of live stock." Indian beef and mutton however, often tastesbetter than it looks when alive, and seeing that it is cheaper than imported Australian meat, it will probably continue to hold the place of utility, if not of honour, on many tables.

Sir William Lee-Warner, whose death we announce this morning, retired in 1905 from the Indian Civil Service, of which he was a distinguished member. Early in his career in India, which began in 1869, he was well-known in this Presidency, having been Collector in the Poona and Satara districts and, later, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political and Judicial Departments. Thereafter, he held the important post of Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore. In addition to performing ordinary routine work, Sir William served on several special Commissions, notably in connection with Education and Finance and he also acted in the enquiry into the Dikshit case at Hyderabad. When he left India his services were at once availed of at Home, his first appointment being Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments of the India Office. In 1902, he became a Member of the Council of India, in which he sat to the time of his death. Notwithstanding his strenuous official life, Sir William found time for literary pursuits, among his publications being "The Native States of India", "The Citizen of India", and "lives" of the Marquis of Dalhousie and of Sir Henry Wyllie Norman besides, contributions to the Cambridge Modern History, and to reviews and other periodicals.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.

THE STATE BALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Lord and Lady Carmichael and a large house party returned from Barrackpore on Monday and ever since then Government House has been the centre of life, political and social. The session of the Bengal Legislative Council, which began on Tuesday lasted until Thursday, while yesterday and to-day the place has been besieged by people with axes to grind or wares to sell. The evenings have been as busy as the days, nor have the afternoons been given to *dolce far niente*. A mere diary of the week written round the events in which Lord or Lady Carmichael was protagonist would fill more than the space you allot to me, so I must perforce be eclectic in my chronicles. The State Ball stands out in high relief challenging first attention. There were fourteen hundred invitations issued, but the number by no means covered the crowd that would have liked to be present. The uninvited on the Levee List are very wrath because they were neglected, and I know one prominent man in commerce who intends to make what he regards an unmerited slight a matter of State. It is common knowledge and common amusement that he addressed an indignant protest to the Military Secretary who in the first instance ignored it. An appeal was then made to the Private Secretary who prevailed upon the Military Secretary, to soothe the Protestant with the kind word that turneth away wrath. The explanation was that the Governor intended no slight; it was beyond him to entertain all the people on the Levee list in the accommododtion at his disposal, so he was obliged to pick and choose. In our protestant's mind this answer simply adds insult to injury. He used in the old days to be asked to dine with Viceroys, and he is determined to ask the present Viceroy what he thinks of the isolation inflicted by a provincial Governor. This of course is an extreme case. Nevertheless it is not the only case of disappointment and chagrin. The other sufferers are not so clamant, but they are wounded all the same in a very tender part. It is hard to blame Major Champain, the Military Secretary, who habitually stands between the devil and the deep sea. The hospitality of Government House is sought by all sorts and conditions as never before. This no doubt is flattering, but it is also embarrassing to the official who has to find elbow room for all. On Tuesday nearly every one invited turned out to the ball, and the crush was great in the ball room. It is easy to imagine the impasse if the invitations had been more numerous.

A JOYOUS COUPLE.

In spite, however, of the crowd it was the most enjoyable State Ball I have attended for many years. As a spectacle it was delightful. There was any amount of colour and any amount of animation, but better than all no suspicion of self-consciousness or theatricality either among the host or the guests. In spite of the glitter of uniforms, the sparkle of jewels and the sheen of silk there was a favour of homeliness which gave it a distinction rare in such functions. It was worth thousands to see the abandonment of the younger revellers, and there were none so happy in the enjoyment of the moment as the Cooch Behar couple. The Maharani was dressed in the gold saree in which she was married and might have passed for an Indian Titania, she was so sprightly. The Marajah, or as his friends still persist in calling him, Jit, was also in his wedding garment, which well became him, setting off his tall and spare figure. The couple danced several valses together and at times they had the floor almost to themselves, for Society is very interested in them and eager to encourage their cultivation of the Western Graces. It was generally remarked that the Maharani looked ever so much better in her national costume than in the Paris modes she affects at the theatre and the races. I have wandered far from the State Ball. I have however, in describing the enjoyment of the Cooch Behar couple, given you the keynote of the entire nocturne. All the revellers just let themselves go. The lights, the music, above all the graciousness of host and hostess,

Untwisting all the chains that tie,
The hidden soul of harmony,

contributed to the unrestricted worship of that "Goddess fair and free, in heaveny cleft Euphrosyne.

THE HUMOUR OF LORD CARMICHAEL.

From a perusal of Lord Carmichael's public speeches you are aware of his gift of pawky humour. It was never better illustrated than in the after-dinner talk to the members of the Indian Medical Service, who entertained him at the United Service Club on Wednesday. There were no reporters present, and the bowdlerised text subsequently sent to the Press did not contain the tit-bit I am about to retail. The reason is pretty obvious. His Excellency told the disciples of Esculapius that he had often heard of the splendid achievements of the I. M. S., but he had still to learn if as a body it was versatile. He hoped not, and he would tell them why. Long before he came to India he heard a good deal about the splendid versatility of the I. C. S. The audience applauded loudly, but the speaker bade them wait till he was finished. He agreed that the I.C.S. was versatile to a degree, but it was his experience that that versatility often took the form of accepting any job that offered, no matter how untrained for it, and carrying it through by what in theatrical parlance is called "gag." Those were not the exact words he used but they give what he meant; he told his guests that that was not the sort of versatility he approved. He preferred specialisation. The joke has got abroad and the Heaven-born are not exactly pleased. Home truths are always unpalatable. The commercial community is rocking with laughter for the taunt is specially applicable to the mess the I. C. S. has made of the Bengal Department of Agriculture.

THE JUTE SLUMP.

I have told you from time to time of the ferment caused in Jute trade by the forecast of the Director of Agriculture who took a new line of his own. In August last he put the crop at 87 1-2 lakhs of bales, attributing the shortage of 12 1-2 lakhs to the destruction of the crop in Northern and Western Bengal. Experienced traders received this estimate with some doubt and urged a revision of the district figures, but Mr. Blackwood stuck to his guns, obstinately defending his position even when the imports kept pace with those of last year. The consequence of this hardened pessimism was to run up prices to unprecedented heights and check export to Dundee and the continent. Now there is a pretty kettle of fish to fry. By the end of December, which represents the heaviest period of marketting, the import of jute from the growing districts is in excess of last year. There has been more jute harvested in Eastern Bengal than the Director anticipated, and the shortage has by no means been so dismal in the daisee districts as he predicted. It is now humanly certain that the jute crop for 1913-14 will be largely in excess of the official forecast and the local mills are furious. They bought heavily at high prices depending upon the accuracy of the forecast, and they are faced with the contingency of jute going a begging at low rates and no demand for bags. Here we have a gruesome illustration of the folly of the versatility condemned by Lord Carmichael. The Bengal Department of Agriculture has never yet been administered by a Civilian specially trained for the job, like Mr Chadwick of Madras for instance. The Directorship has ever been used merely as a stepping stone to promotion. In the last ten years there have been as many changes of Directors and the jute trade has suffered horribly in consequence. You can therefore understand the sardonic commercial grin at the Governor's gibe. It would be wise of the commercial community not to laugh too long, for Lord Carmichael is very impartial in his distribution of jokes that get in between the chinks; it is well to remember that he is to preside at the dinner of the Indian Mining Association on the 30th instant.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

As I anticipated in my last letter, the Government of Bengal carried their Municipal Loans Bill through the Legislative Council in spite of the scientific obstruction of Messrs. Apcar, Pal and the great Surendra Nath. The debate was prolonged over three sittings, but the official block never wavered, and the President announced the massacre of amendments with all the mildness and grace of a Lambro. The public is well content with the official victory, for as I told you last week its idea is the same as was so delightfully enunciated by that great Irishman, Sir Boyle Roche: "What has posterity done for us that we should do anything for posterity." It is tragic that the passing of the Loans Bill should coincide with the final retirement of Babu Nilamber Mookerjee for many years the financial oracle of the Calcutta Corporation. It is an open secret that he coached Messrs. Apcar and Radha Churan Pal in their opposition to the Loans Bill. Their amendments index the gospel he crammed down the throats of the Municipal Commissioners. Before coming to the Calcutta Municipality as Vice-Chairman he was Dewan of Kashmere and gained a big reputation by putting the finances of that State in order. His motto was "retrenchment and no increase of taxation"—an excellent motto where there has been previous extravagance and no prospect of development of resources, but hardly fitting as a cast-iron rule in a progressive municipality. But let that pass. The Bengalees swore by Nilamber, and as none of the official Chairmen in his time were exactly expert financiers they allowed him to have pretty much his own way, which was not such a bad way after all. It was Mr. Gauntlet, the Accountant General who first had the boldness to dispute the orthodoxy of his views on sinking funds. The popular party was shocked and rallied round Nilamber. Mr. Gauntlet went to Simla and Nilamber reigned again in unquestioned supremacy. But Civil Servants have long memories, and what Mr. Gauntlet could not accomplish as a member of the Calcutta Corporation he has succeeded in bringing about as one of the major deities of the official Olympus. The passing of the Loans Bill is a distinct defeat of Nilamber who, wearied and sad, is retiring to Bancoora, the only health resort in the Lower Provinces, to spend the winter of his days. Before his Waterloo his career was an uninterrupted triumph due more to his remarkable abilities than to good luck. He certainly had a perfect genius for finance and it would be unfair to minimise his services to the Corporation. He kept it from bankruptcy by sternly combating the penchant of his countrymen to reduce the ratas. The ordinary Bengalee Commissioner would have no rates at all, but would run the Municipality on perpetual credit, most of the loans to be supplied by the Government, the rest to be obtained on State guarantee. On social and industrial matters Babu Nilamber Mookerjee held quaintly archaic views, but he never obtruded them. He is a courteous gentleman of the old school and deserves a dignified prelude to the final inevitable dissolution.

FRONTIER CONDITIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18

The men guilty of the last kidnapping raid between Kohat and Bannu were Khost and not Kohat outlaws. A position seems likely to rise on the Derajat Frontier which will compell special measures against the murderer and thieves who are enjoying asylum in the Khost Valley.

THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Indian Science Congress concluded yesterday evening with a reception by the Trustees in the Indian Museum at which the Governor and a large and distinguished gathering were present, the occasion being in honour of the centenary of the Museum which has been in existence since 1814.

The ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy-Chairman for the current year, resulted in the re-election of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, of the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co.

COLLAPSE OF THE STRIKE.

MEN RESUME WORK IN S. AFRICA.

FORCES DEMOBILISED.

PROTEST AGAINST MARTIAL LAW.

PRETORIA, Jan. 19.

The running staff of the railways signed on this morning.—Reuter.

ACTION BY THE I. L. P.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 19.

Reports from everywhere enhance the tale of the strikers' discomfiture. The Rand miners who are still on strike are apparently at sixes and sevens on the question as to whether it is advisable for them to remain.

The railway strike is practically at an end except to a limited extent in Durban and Pretoria, but in neither place is there any interference and normal service has been restored as a whole.

At Pretoria a number of engine-drivers, firemen and guards started work this morning. The workshop employees have not yet decided, but it is expected that some will follow the example of the running staff.

A Proclamation has been issued demobilising all commandoes and regiments excepting those in the Rand, Pretoria and Fauresmith districts. This means that 30,000 men are still in the field.—Reuter.

THE FEAR OF RED RUIN.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 19.

While industrial difficulties are by no meansover—indeed, their settlement has hardly begun—yet, the apprehension of red ruin and the breaking up of the law is past. With three exceptions practically all the influential labour leaders are in custody.

The situation at Johannesburg and along the Reef is perfectly quiet. The police are no longer carrying arms, but armed sentries remain at railway stations, bridges, etc.

Parliament will meet on the 30th inst., when the Government will ask Parliament to pass a Bill of Indemnity for the measures taken during the present crisis. In the present temper of the community the Bill is not likely to encounter serious opposition. The Government will also ask for stringent laws dealing with trades disputes and the maintenance of order.—Reuter.

I. L. P. ACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Council of the Independent Labour Party has protested against the despotic action of the Union Government, with the connivance of Lord Gladstone and the Colonial Office, is arresting Trade Union leaders in South Africa, suppressing the Constitution and proclaiming martial law in the interests of capitalism and class rule. The Council trusts that the organised working-class in the entire Dominion will make common cause in resisting the latest attempt to a "Russianise" British institutions.

A copy of the protest has been forwarded to Mr. Lewis Harcourt.

The London Trades Council, in co-operation with the Socialists, is organising a mass meeting in London on the 23rd instant to protest against the proclamation of martial law in South Africa and "the complicity of the Imperial Government in a criminal attempt to suppress Unionism there."—Reuter.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Jan. 18.

All railwaymen have resumed except thirty-six, including the leaders, who have been posted as not wanted. The military are leaving the station. A full train service has been resumed.

A TRAGEDY.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 18.

Ernest Prescher, a private in the Transvaal Scottish, was shot dead by a picket of his own regiment yesterday. He was patrolling the line near Denver Station wearing a mackintosh instead of a military coat. He stepped down a culvert for the passage of a train and it is surmised that he did not hear the three challenges owing to the noises of the train and an adjoining mine battery. The picket was out looking for a man who had laid dynamite on the railway for last four nights.—Reuter.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 18.

A hundred Natives broke out of the Vanryn Estates compound and bolted into a plantation. They replied to the demand to surrender with volleys of stones and bottles. The leader advanced and threw a missile at the commando of Burghers, who fired, wounding him. The Natives then surrendered.

Practically all railwaymen in the Transvaal have resumed work. The conditions in Orangia and Natal are almost normal.—Reuter.

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

PRETORIA, Jan. 18.

It is officially stated that the Defence Force will be held in service until a proclamation releases them. Units who have already undergone annual continuous training will be the first released. These are few in number. The remainder, so soon as the situation permits, will be concentrated in the control areas where they are now serving, for the purpose of undergoing continuous training.

The Defence Headquarters are preparing a scheme for gradual demobilization of the Burgher commandos. Vigorous steps will be taken to summon to the colours all who did not respond to the recent proclamation.

THE BASUTO AFFAIR.

JAGERSFONTEIN, Jan. 18.

The miner, charged with the murder of a Basuto, has been acquitted.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 17.

Mr. F. H. Creswell, Labour Member for Jeppe in the House of Assembly, has been arrested.—Reuter.

A NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The comments on the South African strike are developing into a polemic between the party journals on the subject of martial law.

"MORNING POST."

The *Morning Post* ridicules the contention of the *Daily News* that there is no such thing as martial law in His Majesty's Dominions and says that the *Daily News* should ask itself whether the Crown has the right to institute martial law in any circumstances short of formal war, always remembering that Ulster is coming along.

The paper quotes various authorities to support the argument that force is legitimate when a strike is tantamount to a revolution, and concludes: "Anyhow, General Botha will not have the least difficulty in getting an Indemnity Bill from the Union Parliament."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The *Daily Telegraph* in an editorial headed "A Lead from South Africa" says the moral, espēcially for England, is that the swift application of overpowering force saved South Africa from horrible loss of life and treasure, and that those Radicals who are beginning to feel what they call "searchings of heart" cannot complain of its character. The Government which dealy the blow is a democratic Government acting under a constructio" which the Radicals gave to South Africa.

"DAILY CHRONICLE."

The *Daily Chronicle* says it is impossible at this distance to judge whether the rigorous methods were justified, but it is idle to deny that the measures have created a most disagreeable impression in Great Britain. The paper says they savour far too much of Russian methods to be congenial to the British temper.

"DAILY CITIZEN."

The *Daily Citizen* says "Fierce indignation and amazement prevails here at the brutal repression of strikers in South Africa. The end has not been heard of the matter there or here. Acting for the Labour party, Mr. Roberts, M. P., has approached Colonial Office to ascertain the truth regarding the alleged offer of Imperial troops to the Union Government."

"THE TIMES."

The *Times* says martial law is only justifiable if the use of the sword is a reply to a challenge from men who have taken the sword themselves. Such a challenge was undoubtedly issued by the organisers of the strike, but it is further clear that General Botha and his Ministers voiced the resolution of the South African people. They used not a professional army but a citizen force. The proclamation of martial law was not the ukase of an oligarchy, but the reply of the whole country to a threat of anarchy.—Reuter.

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER.

ITALIAN HELP IN SALVAGE WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The King has telegraphed his deep grief at the loss of valuable lives in the submarine disaster and his sympathy with relatives.

M. Poincare, the French President, has telegraphed to the King, expressing sympathy in the submarine disaster.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

All reports of local correspondents that communication had been established with the sunken submarine by means of tapping are now found to be untrue.

The buoy posted to mark where "A7" sank broke away in the rising sea and searchers have hitherto failed to locate her.—Reuter.

ROME, Jan. 19.

It is announced that the Italian Government has placed the steamer "Anteo," built in Holland, and now off Plymouth on her way to Italy, at the disposal of the British Admiralty.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The "Anteo", which has been lent to British naval authorities by the Italian Government, has been specially designed for the raising of submarines.—Reuter.

ALBANIA.

CONFLICT BETWEEN SERVIANS AND GREEKS.

ATHENS, Jan. 18.

It is officially stated that about 2,000 Albanians from Berat, made a furious attack on Greek troops at Tepelini. The Greeks counter-attacked all along the line. The Albanians offered a feeble resistance and retreated in disorder, leaving scores of dead.

They were pursued a long distance by the Greeks who had thirty wounded.

Prisoners state the object of the attack was pillage and also to test the strength of the Greeks.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ANTI-GERMAN ACTION BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* regards the decision of Russia to discontinue the parcel-post from Julfa and Askabad to Tabriz and Meshed as a clear breach of the International Parcel-Post agreement. The journal says that Germany energetically remonstrated at St. Petersburg, and adds that the restriction does not affect the Russian parcel-post into Persia. Russia, it says, is attempting, to the interest of her own trade, to exclude from the districts in question German and other non-Russian wares passing through Russia.—Reuter.

TURKISH RIFLES RESOLD TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.

It is stated that Bulgaria has sold 200,000 rifles captured from the Turks at thirty franks each. It is believed that they are being acquired for the Turkish Government.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

BOMBAY COTTON CRISIS.

IMPROVED PROSPECT REPORTED.

SUBSTANTIAL ORDERS ON INDIAN ACCOUNT.

GLASGOW, Jan. 19.

Interviewed to-day, manufacturers declared that the danger of suspension of textile purchases from Bombay was over, as substantial orders had been received during the past fortnight on the Indian account and they were daily receiving cabled enquiries with a view to fresh business.—Reuter.

HOME MONEY MARKET.

INVESTMENT BOOM BELIEVED TO HAVE BEGUN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Last week there were large demand for investments and a substantial rise in prices, including home railways. A number of new issues which have been failures and have gone at discount are now at a premium. This is regarded in some quarters as the beginning of an investment boom.—Reuter.

ANOTHER VETERAN M. P. RETIRES.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS FOLLOWS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P., for Bordesley, announces his retirement with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He expresses his deep gratitude to his constituents for their 27 years' loyalty and kindness. He adds that he consulted Mr. Chamberlain as to his retirement.—Reuter.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE ULSTER ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Sir Edward Carson, who is in Belfast, taking counsel with the Ulstermen before Parliament reassembles, reviewed the East Belfast Regiment of the Ulster Volunteer Force, yesterday, which now numbers over 100,000. Recruiting will soon cease.

The latest development in the organisation is the creation of medical nursing staffs. Ladies unable to act as nurses are busy making bandages and medical requirements.—Reuter.

HONOUR FOR THE ZABERN "HERO."

BERLIN, Jan. 19.

Colonel Reuter, of Zabern fame, is among those decorated on the occasion of the annual orders' festival.—Reuter.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

According to a forecast of the Message regarding anti-trust legislation which President Wilson will send to Congress on Tuesday, the Message recommends the prohibition of interlocking directorates, and other measures to prevent restraint of trade, raising of transportation rates, etc.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Congressman Stanley, after a conference with President Wilson, has introduced an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law making illegal monopolisation or restraint of trade in any degree. It is understood that the amendment is designed to eliminate the rule of reason laid down by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIR W. LEE WARNER.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The death is announced of Sir William Lee-Warner.—Reuter.

DUBLIN TROUBLE ENDED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.

The strike seems now to be practically ended. Larkin, at a private meeting in Croydon Park, is reported to have told the men to resume work and a general resumption is expected to-day. After the meeting there was some disorder during which a man was killed. His assailants are not known.—Reuter.

THE BISLEY DISPUTE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

As the outcome of the Army Council's proposed alterations in Bisley shooting a new body called the Rifle Union has been formed to support the National Rifle Association in promoting shooting throughout the Empire. The founders are, or have been, Bisley competitors.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS' OFFICES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Lord Chelmsford is leaving for Canada on Saturday to submit to the Canadian Government plans for the expenditure of £2,500,000 for erecting London offices of Canada and other Dominions in Aldwych.—Reuter.

Miss Ada Reeve it is announced, is taking a company on tour in the East in Australia and will be in India next month.

EARTHQUAKE FEAR.

JAPANESE FLEEING IN TERROR.

KAGOSHIMA, Jan. 18.

Eruptions have recommenced with violence. The city is enveloped in clouds of ash. Many returned inhabitants are again fleeing in terror.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 17.

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund for the relief of the Japanese rendered destitute by the recent earthquakes.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Japanese Embassy, in an official report on the eruption at Sakurashima, says the casualties in the Island are not yet known. It is estimated that they number 200, while twenty-four were killed and injured at Kagoshima, where most of the buildings were damaged.—Reuter.

"ABUSES OF AUTHORITY."

GERMAN CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.

The *Tageszeitung* publishes a long, vehement letter from a German resident in the Malay States protesting against the conviction of an officer of the steamship "Silesia", at Penang, on December 13. He says abuses of authority, especially towards Germans, are popular sport with the British Colonial authorities.—Reuter.

CANTEEN SCANDALS.

TWO ACCUSED RETURNING FROM INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The prosecution of sixteen defendants in the Army canteen scandal opened at Bow Street to-day. They are charged with conspiring to give and receive corrupt commissions as between Army officers and Messrs. Liptons, Limited.

The defendant officers are:—

Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants Armstrong (Norfolks), Johnson (Lancasters), Burns (8th Hussars) and Kelly (Leinsters).

Quartermasters and Honorary Captains Mitchell (Devons) and Quarrell (Suffolks),

Staff-Sergeant-Major Thomas Millward, Army Service Corps, and Sergeant-Major G. P. Bennett, (West Ridings).

The civilians consist of certain employees of Liptons, including Mr Cansfield, the General Manager.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Quartermasters Johnson and Burns, who are among the accused officers in the corruption case, are not at present in London. They are now on their way Home from India.—Reuter.

NEW AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Arrangements are being made to issue a 4 per cent. Victorian loan of £1,000,000 at 97.—Reuter.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

FIUME, Jan 18.

The fourth Austrian Dreadnought was launchhed yesterday and christened "Szent Istvan."—Reuter.

OCEAN MYSTERY SOLVED.

HAMBURG, Jan. 17.

The bodies of two of the crew and some wreckage of the "Acilia," which was given up as lost in December, have been found in the Straits of Magellan. Local Indians say that a big ship sank thereabouts.—Reuter.

THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Replying to the Turkish criticisms of the decision of the Powers in the question of the Aegean Islands, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says the Great Powers are unanimous in acknowledging the principle already recognised when the Turks recaptured Adrianople, namely, that it is incompatible with the policy of peace to refuse to sanction the result obtained by the force of arms.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Jan. 18.

The P. and O Co.'s s.s. "Mantua," with the mails of the 9th instant, left for Bombay at 5 p.m.—Reuter.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Mr. Asquith has left Cannes for Home.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Mr. William O'Brien has resigned his seat in the House of Commons and seeks re-election owing to the result of the municipal elections which, the Redmondites assert, show he has lost the confidence of the electors.—Reuter.

PROMOTION FOR SURGEON GORGAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

President Wilson has nominated Assistant Surgeon-General William Crawford Gorgas, famous for his work when Chief Sanitary Officer in the Panama Zone, to be Surgeon-General of the Army.—Reuter.

POLICE MURDER.

ANOTHER CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR SHOT.

TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED AFTER A CHASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

A Bengali Inspector of the C. I. D. was shot dead at 8-15 this evening at the junction of Grey-street and Chitpore road.

The Inspector's name was Nripendranath Ghose—a man in the prime of life. He was alighting from a train to return to his home at the corner of Grey-street, as was his custom after his day's work, when two men, who were waiting, fired upon him.

Two shots took effect, one of them hitting him in the head and another in the chest. His death must have been almost instantaneous. His orderly who was with him gave chase to the two men who had run away and overtook one of them, and, with the help of a constable who was on duty at the corner, secured him.

BENGALEE BOY SHOT.

In the chase the murderer fired upon his pursuers, hitting a Bengalee boy who is now in hospital and unlikely to recover.

With the help of constables from the thana in Grey-street, who came out on hearing the firing, a second arrest was made.

The first man seized was found to have in his pocket an old fashioned revolver, of which two cartridges had just been fired, while a third had missed fire.

The two men arrested appear to be both Bengalee students.

Sir Frederick Haliday was quickly upon the scene, and with other police officers conducted an inquiry upon the spot. The body of the murdered man was afterwards taken to the mortuary.

The two arrested students are in custody.

The street where the murder took place is populous and well lighted, and a number of passersby witnessed the occurrence. News of it quickly spread, and a crowd assembled and had to be cleared away by the police to enable the investigations to proceed.

KIDNAPPED BY SHINWARIS.

LOWER RANSOM NOW ASKED FOR STATIONMASTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that the assistant stationmaster who was kidnapped by raiders at the Khairabad railway station, has sent information that he is being well treated and properly fed. His captors are said to be Shinwaris from Afghan territory. They originally demanded Rs. 5,000 as ransom, but are now asking fourteen hundred, and may possibly accept a still lower figure.

STATIONMASTER RECOVERED.

LATER.

Telegrams have been received at Lahore railway station that the kidnapped assistant stationmaster of Khairabad has been recovered and brought into British territory. The Afghan Chief, Nawab Zarsah is said to have been instrumental in tracing and recovering him, and the Nawab promises to help the British Authorities in capturing the culprits. Military arrangements are said to be in progress for the purpose.

SHROFFS SENTENCED.

KARACHI FRAUD CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

The case in which the National Bank of India charged Messrs. Lokumal and Topanmal, shroffs of Karachi, before the City Magistrate, Karachi, with defrauding the public by selling inferior gold bars which bore the stamp, "National Bank of India" was concluded this morning, both the accused were found guilty. Lokumal was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10,000, or in default to undergo imprisonment for a further period of six months. Topanmal was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default a further three months' imprisonment.

BURMESE WAR RELIC.

CANNON PICKED UP FROM THE SEA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

An interesting relic of the Burmese war was found to-day. It was an old iron cannon which was picked up by the anchor of the steamer "Adamsturn" fifty yards off from the Sule Pagoda Wharf. The cannon is about ten feet long and is in a fine state of preservation.

It is believed that the cannon is one of those from the vessels which brought Sir Archibald Campbell and his troops over ninety years ago.

SLEEPING CONSTABLE.

SEQUEL TO THE TRAIN MURDER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

Police-constable Chander Deo Singh who was on duty in the train in which Miss Murphy was murdered, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for wilful negligence in the discharge of his duty under Section 29 of the Police Act.

It appears that the constable was found asleep in the train at the station where the murder was discovered without his shoes, turban, or uniform.

The constable appealed to the High Court but unsuccessfully, his conviction and sentence being confirmed.

SOLDIERS KILLED.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR DHOND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Jan. 19.

News to hand from Dhond reports that a serious accident occurred on the Baramati construction line about twenty miles beyond Dhond on the Sholapore side on Friday last.

It appears that a wagon was standing on a siding when a train carrying construction materials collided with it. The permanent way seems to have subsided, with the result that the train turned over, killing and injuring several men of the 12th Pioneers who were working on the line. six men of the regiment were brought in seriously injured, and it is reported that seventeen men were killed.

POONA PLEADER'S CRIME.

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR HOUSE-BREAKING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Jan 19

Ramchundra Ganesh Shintre, the pleader practising in the Poona Courts, who was charged with house-breaking and theft in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 775, was to-day convicted by Mr. Cross, City Magistrate, and sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 (out of which Rs. 300 were to be given to complainant), or in default of the fine six months imprisonment more. In the second case in which Shintre was charged with misappropriating jewellery, worth about Rs. 2,000, in a case in which he was appointed arbitrator, accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate commended the work of Inspector O'Gorman and Sub-Inspector Nigudkar for bringing home the crimes to the accused.

OIL FUEL FOR RAILWAY ENGINES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 19

The first railway locomotive fitted to burn oil fuel has just left the workshops of the North Western Railway.

LINKING UP KARACHI AND QUETTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

A big cement works will shortly be started in Baleli, near Quetta. The Khan of Kalat is building a motor road to Quetta, and the Jam of Las Beyla is expected to build another motor road in connection with it, the effect of which will be to provide through communication between Quetta and Karachi.

TEXTILE TRADE.

A CALCUTTA AGREEMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

An agreement has been signed by 150 dealers here to stop the purchase of white piece-goods from Manchester for four months to enable the present heavy overstock to be disposed of, the depression in this class of goods here being still serious. As regards grey goods the outlook is more favourable and dealers in prints and piece-goods are also cheerful.

CREMATION IN BENGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Jan. 19.

The first European cremation in the station within living memory took place in Bangalore last night by the special request of the deceased, Mr. George Marshall, father of the wife of Major Fellowes, 108th Infantry. The late Mr. Marshall was on his second cold weather visit to India and in delicate health owing to gastric trouble. Nevertheless, his death yesterday, at the age of seventy, was more or less sudden, heart failure supervening. The remains were removed to the Anglican Cemetery in Hossoor Road where the cremation was carried out under the supervision of Captain Chambers, I.M.S. The ashes were interred in the cemetery this morning, the funeral service being read by the Rev. H. Bridge, Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPUR, Jan. 19.

It had been announced that Miss Maud Allan would give a performance in Cawnpur but it is now understood that the visit had to be abandoned as the Committee of Roberts Soldiers Institute, where such performances are usually held, were unable to lend the hall of the Institute for the purpose. It is understood further that local feeling in both official and non-official circles was against encouraging the performance.

THE KANNAGAL RIOT CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Jan. 19.

The Chief Court of Mysore has disposed of 69 appeals from 73 out of 183 persons convicted in the Kannagal Riot Case of November 1912. Eight appellants were released, the sentence of seven years on Kasipathaya, the ringleader, was confirmed, as also the sentence of four years on Pubte Subba Gowda, another influential leader, while the rest of the appeals were either dismissed or the appellants were allowed slight reduction of sentences.

THE FIGHT FOR HEALTH.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN INDIA.

OPENING OF SANITARY CONFERENCE.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 19.

The All-India Sanitary Conference opened in the King George's Medical Hall, Lucknow, to-day.

His Honour Sir James Meston was unfortunately unable to be present through indisposition. All the secretaries to the United Provinces Government were present.

Sir Harcourt Butler delivered the following inaugural speech:—

In repeating on behalf of the Government of India the welcome extended to you last year at Madras, I desire to express our obligation to Local Governments and Administrations for having deputed so large a number of official and non-official delegates to this our third All-India Sanitary Conference. Our numbers this year nearly double those of our last meeting and we have had from want of space to refuse several applications to attend. This fact and the consideration that, since our last meeting, provincial sanitary conferences have been held both in the Punjab and in Bihar and Orissa are I think reassuring indications not only of the value of these conferences but also of the growing attention and interest that sanitation is eliciting in India. Nor is this interest confined to British India. Today for the first time we are honoured by the presence of a foreign delegate in the person of Dr. Froilano de Mello who has been deputed to us by the Government of Portuguese India. I offer him our heartiest greetings and thank him for the two very interesting papers which he has contributed towards our discussions. Then I desire to welcome two eminent visitors to the Conference, Sir Malcolm Morris who needs no introduction to you and Sir Edward Buck who has given his life to the service of India.

THE YEAR'S RETROSPECT.

The year's retrospect shows steady advance in many directions. We may not—we must not be satisfied with the present rate of progress but there are no short cuts to the ends which we have in view. We have arrayed against us the habits and prejudices of centuries. We cannot in the land of the ox-cart get the pace of the motor-car. If ardent spirits are fretful at the rate of progress, they should at least realise that there has recently been greatly accelerated achievement and that there is a sanitary awakening which none can justly gainsay. In both hygiene and research the results give ground for hope.

In regard to the sanitary services four appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner have been added to the 8 new appointments sanctioned in 1912. The 12 new appointments have been allotted as follows:—

3 to Bengal,
2 each to Madras, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa, and
1 each to the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and Burma.

Of these appointments, three are reserved for the present for officers of the Indian Medical Service and the remaining 9 are open to medical men recruited in India, of whom 8—all Indians—have already been appointed. In addition, 39 first class and 104 second class health officers are to be appointed to the municipalities. In order to assist Local Government in organising the service without delay a recurring grant of 2·66 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned from Imperial revenues in addition to a grant of Rs. 25,560 per annum to the North-West Frontier Province. The Government of India are meeting the cost of the new appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the scale sanctioned for Indians and are giving a subvention amounting to half the pay of first and second class health officers. Special attention is also being paid to the training of sanitary inspectors. Bengal, the United Provinces and I believe Burma have followed the example of Madras and Bombay, and it is hoped that training classes will be opened soon in both the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa. The necessity of enlarging the bacteriological department has also been recognised and the Secretary of State has already been addressed on the subject. I hope also that the Secretary of State will soon be addressed regarding an increase in the sanitary engineering staff.

DISPOSAL OF MONEY GRANTS.

I next turn to the disposal of the grants for sanitary and anti-malarial schemes. The non-recurring grants for the purpose of urban sanitation in 1913-14 amounted to 150 lakhs, or £1,000,000 sterling, exclusive of a sum of 13 3-4 lakhs for special schemes in the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Bangalore, Indore, Quetta and Mercara. The recurring grants for sanitation in the same year amounted to 45 lakhs, or £300,000 sterling per annum of which 5 lakhs was reserved for research and anti-malarial projects. The remaining 40 lakhs recurring and the non-recurring sum of 150 lakhs have been distributed amongst the different provinces in lump sums. Schemes for the improvement of rural sanitation are not yet sufficiently advanced to justify Imperial grants but they are receiving attention. In the provinces which benefited by the transfer to district boards of the entire net proceeds of the land cess to the amount of some Rs. 82 lakhs or over £546,000 sterling a year, there should be no difficulty in financing sound schemes of rural sanitation. It is hoped that considerable sums will be set aside for the improvement of rural water supplies for anti-malarial measures for the protection of grain stores and for general sanitation.

"TO THOSE OF LITTLE FAITH."

To those of little faith I would commend the fact that since the new department was formed in January 1911, Imperial grants made for sanitation, research, and anti-malarial measures have amounted approximately to

(*Continued on page 8.*)

THE FIGHT FOR HEALTH

(Continued from page 7.)

Rs. 4,55,74,000 or £3,038,266 sterling of which Rs. 49,50,000 or £330,000 are recurring and Rs. 4,06,24,000 or £2,708,266 are non-recurring. These large subventions have been made, I may claim, without any interference in the domestic affairs of Local Governments. All this has thrown a heavy strain of work on the department, and I desire to acknowledge the able and untiring services of Mr. Ludovic Porter and Kunwar Maharaj Singh. I can only repeat the great debt under which we all lie to Sir Pardey Lukis and Major Robertson.

During the year the following grants have been made by the Research Fund for anti-malarial measures :—

(1) Part contribution to anti-malarial measures at Palwal in the Punjab, Rs. 14,000.
(2) To complete schemes at Saharanpore, Nagina and Koss, Rs. 2,00,000.
(3) For similar purposes in Ennore, Rs. 48,700. Total Rs. 2,72,700.

No grant has yet been made for the Meerut and Kairan's schemes which are still under consideration. Other grants made from the research fund have been:—

(a) For equipping research laboratories of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, the foundation stone of which will shortly be laid by His Excellency LordCarmichael, Rs. 1,00,000
(b) For improving the laboratories and teaching accommodation at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Rs. 16,000.
(c) For an elaborate experiment in water filtration at Benares, Rs. 1,50,000.
(d) A grant of Rs. 2,000 to Captains Patton and Cragg to assist them in producing a treatise on medical entomology which is now in the press.
(e) A contribution of £500 per annum for a period of three years to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology for the investigation of noxious insects.
(f) Grants of Rs. 1,000 each to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for a practical experiment in the disinfection of grain in bulk and to Professor McMahon of the Canning College, Lucknow, towards an investigation into the chemical composition of milk in the United Provinces.

Since the inception of the Research Fund, we have received in grants 16,00,000 and disbursed 14,35,000 in accordance with the advice of our Scientific Advisory Board.

RESEARCH WORK.

The actual work carried out during the year under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association and of the various provincial administrations has been considerable. There are at present nine medical officers working on special malarial inquiries in seven provinces. You will also be glad to hear that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Rangoon, the Director of which will combine bacteriological and seroligical research with his routine work.

I am profundly impressed by the possibilities which research generally and bio-chemistry in particular are opening up to us. I hope that before many years have passed we shall have in different parts of India research institutions which will attract scholars from all quarters of the globe. Without anticipating the proceedings of the research section of this Conference in regard to special investigations I may say that they comprise inquiries into the causation and mode of spread of kala-azar, dysentery, relapsing fever, cholera and goitre. In all probability the majority of these inquiries will be continued during the coming year. As regards the immediate future it is proposed to institute at Poona, an investigation with reference to the fixation of bacteriological standards of purity for drinking water. Inquiries will also be made into the etiology of diabetes, leprosy and the fevers of uncertain origin. Although diabetes is not strictly speaking a "tropical" disease it leads to the death of so many valuable lives in India that an inquiry into its causation and prevention has become necessary. This inquiry will, however, be one of considerable difficulty as the disease does not attack the class of people who come to hospital for treatment being confined almost exclusively to the richer and more intellectual classes especially those who lead sedentary lives. In addition we intend to carry out at Benares an elaborate practical experiment in water filtration with the object of ascertaining the best methods of silt removal and determining the relative merits under varying conditions of the different types of mechanical filters and of sedimentation both with and without the addition of chemicals.

The treatise on medical entomology by Captains Patton and Cragg which will be published shortly will I trust prove of great assistance to all workers in this fascinating branch of medical research. We have also engaged the services of an Indian gentleman, Dr. Awati, as medical entomologist. He has been working under Dr. Maxwell Lefroy at South Kensington but is expected to arrive in India by the end of this month.

YELLOW FEVER INVESTIGATIONS.

I recommend to your careful perusal the able reports by Major James on the protection of India from yellow fever and on the practicability of stegomyia-reduction in Indian seaports which were published in the second number of the Journal of Medical Research. It is gratifying to learn that in Major James' opinion there is no immediate danger of importation of infected mosquitoes into India after the opening of the Panama Canal. At the same time Major James urges that this does not justify inaction and points out that a continuous water supply is an essential preliminary to any attempt to reduce the numbers of stegomyia mosquitoes in our seaports. During the last year Major James has been on deputation with the Ceylon Government and has carried out an extensive anti-stegomyia campaign in Colombo. I deeply regret that he has now been stricken by a serious illness and must proceed to England as soon as he is fit to travel. I am sure that you will all join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery and a quick return to the scene of his useful labours.

THE NEW JOURNAL

The new Indian Journal of Medical Research has now appeared and its third number is in the hands of the delegates. It has met with a most cordial reception not only in India but Great Britain and the Colonies, but also on the Continents of Europe and America and its circulation is already very large and is steadily increasing. If you will consider the style of its production you will understand that at the low subscription-rates now charged it will not be a financial success unless our subscription list is considerably increased. It is at present financed by the Indian Research Fund Association but we have no right to count on such support for an indefinite period. I trust, therefore, that you will all do your best to increase its circulation.

PILGRIM PROBLEMS.

I attach great importance to the work of the provincial pilgrim committees with whom the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is zealously co-operating. The great pilgrim centres are foci of epidemic disease and sanitary improvements in them will add much to the health and the comfort of the general population. In this connection I may note the important bearing of Major Greig's researches into cholera. During the winter of 1912-13 the Pilgrim Committee toured extensively in the United Provinces. Their report is now under consideration. One of the most important recommendations of the Committee was the improvement of the great Badrinath Pilgrim Route, regarding which most interesting report has been written by Mr. G. Adams of the Indian Civil Service—it will be found in the January number of the Journal of Indian Research. The Government of India have made a grant to the Local Government of 6 lakhs non-recurring to be spread over 5 years, and 20,000 recurring for this object and it is hoped that the Local Government will be able to meet the balance required to complete the scheme from provincial revenues. These improvements should be greatly appreciated by many thousands of pilgrims journeying from all parts of India.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE

I now turn to the proceedings of the conference. The only change in procedure this year is that for administrative convenience : malaria is now dealt with in the research section instead of our holding a separate malarial conference.

An analysis of the agenda paper is interesting. There are no less than 12 contributions on problems in connection with malaria. No subject has attracted so much attention. Urban and rural water supplies are treated of in seven valuable contributions and milk supply in six. Four papers deal directly or indirectly with town planning, and four also with the important subject of vital statistics. The range covered by these papers is very wide, and time will not permit of my dealings with them in detail. But I must allude briefly to a few of them, and I would first direct your attention to the three important papers on "bonificasione" which are on the agenda for discussion this morning. This method is said to have given good results in Italy, and the papers, which, as you know, were presented to Government some years ago, are reproduced here in order that the question as to how far the method is applicable to India may be thoroughly ventilated and discussed.

Another important subject for discussion is the question of the milk supply. It is obvious that we must fix standards of purity with reference to the Food and Drugs Act, but the question is complicated by the fact that milk in India is often a mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk. There are moreover, administrative difficulties in connection with religious and caste prejudices and with the possibility of raising the price beyond the means of the poorer classes.

As regards town improvement, you will have opportunities of seeing examples of this in Lucknow before the discussion on this subject takes place. You have also before you a technical and elaborate paper by Mr. Orr which throws much light on the difficult subject of the regulation of light and air—points which are of vital importance in view of the steady increase of tuberculosis amongst the urban population.

PLAGUE POLICY.

Then you have three very important papers on the subject of plague. Those of Captain Kunhardt suggest a possible new departure in our plague policy. In one of our resolutions last year, we directed attention to the necessity for carrying on active anti-plague measures in certain selected villages during the quiescent period. Captain Kunhardt's present report shows us how to select the villages which require special attention. His suggestions are now under consideration, and it is possible that we may decide to carry out an experiment of this nature on a large scale under the auspices of the Research Fund. The paper from Parel on grain disinfection reports, the results of the experiments for which we gave a grant of one thousand rupees. These experiments are of considerable value in view of the rapidly accumulating evidence as to the part played by grain in the introduction and spread of plague not only in India but also in Java, Manila and the Straits Settlements.

Another paper, to which I would draw special attention, is that of Major Cook Young on the incineration of rubbish and night soil in Delhi city. Those of us who live in the vicinity know what a wonderful effect this has had in mitigating the fly-nuisance. Our experience in this matter illustrates in a practical manner how large a portion of the discomforts which we suffer and the dangers to which we are exposed in India are due to defective scavenging.

Lasty, I wish to refer to the lantern exhibition of type-designs from all the different provinces, which, it is hoped, will afford a valuable opportunity for exchanging views and discussing local peculiarities and difficulties.

TEACHING METHODS.

Research in all its many branches is lifting the veil that hides the secrets of disease and mortality, but we shall not fully benefit by its discoveries until the people are educated to receive them. In a resolution dated the 21st February, 1913, the Government of India commended to Local Government a thorough enquiry into the teaching of hygiene in schools and colleges and attention to the personal hygiene of the students—a subject upon which Rao Sahib Ganesh Nagesh Sahasrabudhe and Rao Bahadur Gopal Das Bhandari have written instructive papers. We are also most anxious to enlist private co-operation and have reason to hope that the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association will come to our assistance. Practical details of any scheme eventually adopted will be worked out when the reports of the provincial committees of enquiry have come in. At present the general idea is to impart instruction in first aid and domestic hygiene in certain schools and to encourage active workers of the Association to afford assistance in the inspection of pupils and the school premises. It has also been suggested that special training in hygiene should form part of the curriculum for teachers. Any such scheme, however, will leave the adult population untouched. In order to reach them it is proposed to organise under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association a Central Bureau where a sufficient number of good lantern slides, models, pictures and skeleton lectures could be stocked. These would be issued to the several provincial Sanitary Commissioners to be distributed by them on loan to health officers and medical men for the purpose of popular lectures to the staff at the different fairs and to the staff of travelling dispensaries. With the sanction of the Government of India, the United Provinces Government has recently created and financed 26 additional travelling dispensaries in the United Provinces and the employment of three officers of the Indian Medical Service to supervise them at an estimated cost of 89 thousand rupees per annum. Small exhibitions might also be organised and bacteriological leaflets be distributed at religious melas. Nor can we stop here if we wish to achieve complete success. Colonel Firth speaking before the United Services Institution at Simla, and simultaneously Sir Pardey Lukis delivering the inaugural address at the London School of Medicine for Women—the one from the military and the other from the civil standpoint—expressed their strong conviction that we shall never make any real advance in domestic or personal hygiene until we have convinced the women of the country as to its necessity. This object we can achieve in two ways. The one is by encouraging medical women to preach the gospel of health inside the zenana and to organise purdah parties at which they will gave lantern demonstrations, for which purpose we shall be glade to lend them the necessary apparatus. The other method is by a cautious development of the system of employing nurse district visitors and sanitary inspectresses. You have before you an excellent paper on this subject from Madras, where the experiment has been in progress for the last six months and I understand that similar useful work has been inaugurated in Bombay by Dr. Turner, who, I am glad to learn, is giving us the benefit of his great experience in a work on sanitation in India which is shortly to be published.

You will thus recognise that essential and far-reaching systems of sanitary education are now in the air. I hope that we shall soon be able to publish a Resolution on general sanitary policy and address Local Governments with a view to the working out of definite schemes.

We have to carry the people with us and there are limits to the powers of education which no amount of money can altogether remove. But we can do much and I know this—that you will press forward patiently, but persistently, with long vision and high sustaining hopes, and, believe me, gentlemen, you will succeed.

After the presidential speech the Conference adjourned to the examination Hall.

Dr. Froilano de Mello, on behalf of the Portuguese Government and himself, thanked Sir Harcourt Butler and the Government of India for their courtesy in asking him to attend the Conference and for the welcome he had received. He referred to the distinguished medical men and scientist which the Indian Medical Service had produced and the progress made in British India in research work, especially in recent years.

FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss the various papers relating to the mitigation of malaria.

Sir Edward Buck, in an introduction to his paper, said that it was essential that drainage maps should be prepared and malaria data secured. Engineers should then report whether drainage schemes were feasible. The scientific arrangements established in Italy were only financially successful because the deposit of silt on the surface was good agricultural soil. The huge sums required in India could not be incurred unless some return was forthcoming. The silt washed down in the first rains was the best for agricultural purposes. Even apart from these purposes the experiment would be most valuable from the point of view of public health.

Professor Howard, of Pusa, described his actual experiments in the drainage of land. Not only was the waterlogging diminished, but the ploughing of land was rendered less costly. Any scheme of drainage should pay its way as an agricultural investment and the benefit of decreased malaria would follow.

Major Buck read a note on the silting operations on the Western Jumna Canal. His conclusions were (1) that where there is percolation from a canal malaria was prevalent, (2) excessive percolation renders land unculturable, (3) in case of percolation silting reaches should be constructed, (4) towards the end of silting operations floods should be carefully watched. Land reclaimed in this way would be remunerative after a very short time.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Hutton, in introducing his paper on "A report on the utilization of silt in Italy" said that irrigation and drainage schemes must go hand in hand. The importance of drainage had already been recognised, and maps such as those recommended by Sir Edward Buck had been started. Conditions in the United Provinces, however, were very different from those in Italy. In Italy the proportion of silt in river water was very much larger and often reached the high figure of one in ten. Silting operations therefore in India were likely to be protracted. The handling of silt was necessary in India. This was a disadvantage. In Italy the quality of silt was more or less uniform, whereas in India there was a large admixture of clay and sand. A still greater disadvantage was the unsuitability of much of the silt of India for agricultural purposes.

In introducing his paper on the silting up of the Bhistupur Bhil, Berhampur, Bengal, Major W. W. Clemesha pointed out that in those parts of Bengal that are flooded regularly malaria was a negligible factor in the death-rate. The Berhampur experiment was full of promise, but the results from the malaria standpoint had not yet been worked out.

Dr. Watson thought all schemes should be preceded by malarial surveys such as are being carried out in India. Every kind of anti-malarial measure should be tried. The prevention of malaria was linked in the closest possible manner with the improvement of agriculture and in the future irrigation. He promised to bring before the scientific advisory board of the Indian Research Fund Association Sir Edward Buck's suggestion that a medical mission should proceed to Italy to study their methods. The mission should include sanitary engineers.

The Conference then divided into two sections and Sir Harcourt Butler presided over Section "A" of the Conference.

One subject discussed was the medical inspection of schools and the teaching of hygiene. Rao Saheb G. N. Sahasrabudhe emphasised the necessity for thorough examination of schools and school children. He thought that the existing illiteracy of the people should be removed by Government.

Dr. Demello deprecated any system which might lead to friction between the school and medical authorities, and thought that in such matters the doctor should have a large measure of independence.

Mr. Fawcus thought that the hours of study in school should be carefully watched. Physical training and the provision of play-grounds etc. should be pushed on even more rapidly than the medical inspection of schools.

Section "B" met under the presidency of the Honourable Major Robertson I. M. S. Major Cook-Young introduced his paper on "Flies and their Reduction" and said that reduction of flies could only be effected by preventing them breeding and that incineration was only an aid.

Both sections of the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

MINE TRAGEDY.

EUROPEANS HURLED 1,800 FEET.

News of a very lamentable accident at the Kolar Gold Field on Thursday afternoon has reached Bangalore, though in a not very complete form. It is reported that Mr. Hogg, an underground captain who had seen several years' service in the mines, his son-in-law, and another European underground operator were descending one of the shafts in what is known as a "bucket" skip. After being lowered to some 300 or 400 feet below the surface, something went wrong with the bucket fastenings and the "bucket" turned turtle, precipitating the unfortunate occupants 1,800 feet to the bottom of the mine. It is a merciful thought to suppose that death from asphyxia occurred to all three men sometime before they were dashed into the mangled state in which the remains were found at the bottom of the shaft. The sadness of the incident is accentuated by the fact that two widows have been made in one home, that of Mr. Hogg and his son-in-law.

Mr. Hogg was a retired military man and had been a good many years in service at the Mines. He was just over 50 years of age and had on the day of the fatality completed a 5 years' period of service as underground captain and had been taken on for another 5 years for surface work. He was, as a matter of fact, going underground for the last time, to show his successor a few details of how the work underground was to be carried out, and it is nothing less than tragical that he should have lost his life in the manner he did after evading the risks that go in company of all underground men for so long and just as he was about to commence work under greater security on the surface. The funeral of the three unfortunate men took place at the Christian cemetery on the Field.

HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE CASE SEQUEL.

THE EXAMINATION OF BOMBAY WITNESSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

Before Mr. W. S. Marshall, at George Town Police Court to-day, Rao Sahib G. Venkataramiah, High Court Vakil, on behalf of the managing director of the Hindustan Assurance Company, Lahore, who has brought a case of defamation against the editor and proprietor of the *Arya Patrika*, applied for the issue of a commission for the examination of witnesses residing in Bombay and other places. His Worship remarked that the summons had not been served on the accused yet, and the case itself stood postponed to the 5th February next. In these circumstances the present matter might lie over.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE.

THE APPEALS OF THE DIRECTORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The appeal of the directors of the People's Bank, against the appointment of official liquidators came up to-day before the Divisional Bench Chief Court, consisting of Sir Alfred Kensington, Chief Judge and Justice Rattigan. Mr. Beechy, Barrister, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, for the petitioning creditors. After some consultation between the two counsel and the judges in a private room the purport of which is not yet known, the case was adjourned to the 3rd March.

A STRANDED STEAMER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

The R. I. M. S. "Mayo" which arrived in port with the Lieut-Governor from from tour in the Arakan Division last evening reported that on Saturday evening, when passing the Baragua light the vessel found the steamship "Tullochmoor" aground but in a safe condition provided the weather remains fine. No loss of life was reported. The "Mayo" leaves to-day again to give assistance.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

SLIPPERY SURFACE OF QUEEN'S ROAD.

CONDITION OF BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

With reference to the Corporation resolution of September 25 regarding accidents due to the slippery surface of Queen's Road, the Commissioner reported that during the last two years five complaints had been received from owners of horses and carriages about the slippery condition of the surface of the road. To reduce the alleged slipperiness of the road surface after it had been tar-painted, stone chips were now being spread on the surface before the tar set and well rolled into it. This process made the tarred surface sufficiently rough to give a foot-hold to horses and had been found to be generally satisfactory. No complaints had been received of the slippery condition of roads which had been so treated.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the report was recorded.

The Commissioner also reported with regard to the turbid water supplied to several localities, that the localities referred to were Warden Road, Nepean Sea Road, Narayan Dabholkar Road and a portion of Tardeo Road and Clerk Road. These localities were supplied with Tansa water through the 8" main in Clerk Road, but as the main had to be diverted for the construction of the proposed overbridge at the junction of Clerk Road and the B.B. and C.I. Railway, a portion of the main was removed and a temporary supply given to the districts from the 24" Tulsi main. The latter supply being unfiltered had given rise to complaints and arrangements had therefore been made to discontinue it and restore the Tansa supply.

The report was recorded.

PRIVATE STREET LIGHTING.

According to previous notice Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved the following resolution:

"That there are at present about 327 private streets in Bombay, of which about 270 private streets are not lighted, while some 57 streets (private) are lighted at the municipal expense. The Commissioner be requested to report how much additional Budget grant will be necessary to properly light such of the private streets about which complaints have been received during the last five years by the Municipal authorities either because the street is insufficiently lighted or there is an entire absence of light in the street."

For the safety of persons living in private lanes, the mover submitted that lighting was a crying want, and if it was not possible for them to incur any expenditure on lighting in private streets the Act should be amended. At present he only wanted to know the approximate cost of lighting private streets.

Dr. Javle seconded the proposition.

Mr. Vasantrao Andandrao Dabholkar supported the proposition remarking that most of these streets were only private in name, but practically they were public streets to all purposes.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the proposition remarking that the Act did not allow them to incur such expenditure, and Mr. Navalkar should first propose that the Act be amended in that direction.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the Corporation, under its discretionary clause, could light these streets and for that reason it was not so much a question of law as some members seemed to think. Private streets were those over which the owners exercised proprietory rights, and to maintain those rights they close them to public use once a year. Sir Ibrahim saw no reason why Municipal money should be utilised for the lighting of streets over which proprietory rights were exercised.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji was also against the resolution. The owners of private lanes, Dr. Jehangir added, did not deserve any help, because they were the greatest sinners so far as sanitary provisions were concerned.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that there were all sorts of landlords : some were miniature Dukes of Bedford refusing to do anything, Was the Corporation going to improve the streets, because these miniature Dukes would not? Did they want to give light to the spirits to darkness, who were the greatest sanitary sinners. These owners extorted heavy rents from their tenants and would do nothing for sanitary improvement? Were they going to light these streets, and thus give a premium to these princes of darkness, who wrote nasty letters to the Commissioner whenever they thought they had a grievance. He hoped they would negative the preposterous suggestion embodied in the resolution.

Mr. Navalkar having replied on the debate the resolution was put to the vote and lost

TRAM FARES FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved the following resolution :—

That if the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company does not restore from the 1st of February the half rate-fares to children as obtained before the 1st of January 1913, the permission to have standing accommodation on the care is hereby cancelled unless the passengers without seating accommodation are carried at a uniform fare of half an anna on the company's cars."

In support of his motion Mr. Navalkar said that about fifty years ago the right of travelling at half rates was extended to children and it was done with the fullest knowledge that it would be continued under the agreement between the Company and the Municipality and would not be withdrawn, without the express sanction of the Corporation.

Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar seconded the proposition.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said that the Company had by the standing arrangement greatly facilitated the convenience of the travelling public The old arrangement came like the Waverly pen, a blessing and a boon to the public, who before were made to wait in the scorching sun or drenching rain for sometimes half an hour, He could not see any logic in the argument that because the Tramway Company had deprived the public of one convenience that they should stop them from giving another.

Mr. Navalkar asked to be permitted to withdraw his motion, and the request being put to the vote five members opposed it.

The President thereupon put the motion to the vote, which was carried.

Dr. Dinshah B. P. Master had given notice to move the following proposition:—

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is disirable to build an aquarium in Bombay on a small scale which may gradually be extended from time to time, as the Municipal finances may permit, also what would be its probable cost and the annual expenditure for its maintenance,

When called upon to move it Dr. Master asked leave to withdraw it and this was granted.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN BOMBAY.

Dr Jehangir J. Cursetji moved :

'That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to an extract from the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of establishing a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay City, underlying the Corporation resolution of October 24 1912, and he be requested to inform the Corporation whether Government have now come to any decision in the matter, and if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by them. That with reference to another extract from the same report the Commissioner be requested to report what action has been taken in connection with the proposed measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the City."

The extracts referred to were as follows:

(1) The Committee, moveover, understand that certain other proposals in the matter are now engaging the attention of Government and that the possibility of importing material for anti-rabic treatment from existing institutions is under experiment. (2) The Committee agree with the Commissioner that the measures can be more economically carried out by the Municipal Health Department with the help of the Principal of the Veterinary College at Parel, and they beg to recommend, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, that the Corporation should agree to bear a moiety of the cost of the establishment of the lethal chambers and also a moiety of the recurring expenses in connection with the system, subject to the understanding that the Corporation's contribution will be limited to a maximum of Rs 2,000 per annum.

On being put to the vote the proposition was carried.

THE RECENT CLOTH MARKET FIRE.

On the motion of Dr. J. J. Cursetji the following resolution was passed :—

'That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether it is a fact that the Fire Brigade maintained at the Lakhmidas Kimji Cloth Market in Shaik Memon Street was found to be inefficient on the occasion of the recent fire at the Market, and if so, whether he would be good enough to place himself in communication with the Market Authorities and suggest to them measures for putting their Brigade on a satisfactory footing. That the Commissoner be also requested to inform the Corporation as to whether the Market had been in an insanitary condition before it was burnt down and if so what step he proposes to take to avoid a sepetition of the same insanitary conditions when the shops are rebuilt. That the Commissioner be further requested to report whether the condition of the Mulji Jetha Market is satisfactory from a sanitary point of view and, if not, what steps he proposes to improve the condition."

On the motion of Mr. Vasantrao A Dabholkar the following proposition was adopted :—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether under the existing Building Bye-laws the Municipality has the power to prevent the construction of shops in cloth markets with combustible materials, and if not, he be requsted to report whether any additional powers are necessary to regulate the construction of the shops, and if so, to submit proposals for obtaining such powers."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SYNODICAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

The Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta yesterday addressed two visitation charges to Anglican clergy supporting the proposed synod for the diocese of Rangoon.

MADAME NORDICA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

It is announced that Madame Nordica, the famous singer who was to have given several concerts in Calcutta next month, is critically ill and that all her engagements have been cancelled. It will be remembered that Madame Nordica was a passenger on board the "Tasman" when she went ashore in the Bay of Pabna.

(Madame Nordica had been engaged at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay).

H. M. S. "Alert," Commander Arthur Wood, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE P. and O. Company's f.s.s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 9th inst left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the following amendment to study leave rules for I. M. S. Officers :—"The total period of absence from duty in India in the case of officers under leave rules of 1886 for the I. A., or under civil leave rules, will be strictly limited to two years subject to the following provisions :—"A" in the case of officers under the leave rules of 1886 for the I. A., no leave (including study leave combined with other leave) in excess of one year may be granted in the first instance, and "B" in the case of officers under the civil leave rules the leave granted may be extended up to a maximum of 3 years on a medical certificate

SERVICES COMMISSION.

FOUESTS AND POST OFFICE WITNESSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India sat in two sections, being presided over by Lord Islington and Lord Ronaldshay respectively. The first "A" section was engaged in hearing evidence from the Forest Department and the second in taking evidence from the Post Office Department

"A" SECTION.

Mr. H. S. Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, said the age for recruits should be increased to twenty-two years with one year on the Continent. Recruitment should be by selection, but if there were more suitable candidates than vacancies there should be open competition. Recruits should be public school men. There was an insuperable objection to purely Indian training for the Forest Service because you could not see in India as you could in Europe forests which had been for a long time under skilled supervision and, therefore, your ideals of foresting could not be the highest. The witness said there was no objection to picked men from the Provincial Service being taken into the Imperial on merit.

Mr. L. M. Sen, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, representing the Provincial Service, Bengal, said as officers of both branches did the same work and had the same responsibilities they should be put on the same list. To preserve the British character of the administration there should be a course in England for provincial officers. Europeans should have foreign service allowance. Witness wanted open competition for entrance to Dehra Dun to avoid favouritism.

Mr. G.I.S. Cubitt, representing Burma said the opinion in his Service was that the age of recruits should be lowered. He laid great stress on recruitment by selection, as regards the recruitment of Indians to the Imperial Service rather than the system of European training from the start.

The Committee rose for the day.

"B" SECTION.

The first witness before Lord Ronaldshay's section was Mr. G. W. Schoneman, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices.

In his examination he said that, though the cadre was sufficiently large to take the leave they were entitled to many officers were prevented from going on furlough because of insufficient allowances.

Questioned by Sir Murray Hammick, he said that if the allowances were increased he thought some rule might be made under which an officer would be obliged to take leave.

At present the standard of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans coming into the department was not so high as thirty years ago: It was now more difficult for members of those communities to enter the Department and, further, there were other openings for them.

The witness thought there was no reason why one-fourth of an officer's pension should be commuted and paid him in a lump sum. Commutation was now allowed in cases of immediate requirements.

Mr. R. W. Hanson, Officiating Director-General of Post Offices, (representing Superintendents), Mr. C. D Roe, Deputy-Postmaster of Calcutta (representing Postmasters) and Mr. H. K. Raha, Superintendent of Post Offices, Midnapore Division (representing Superintendents) were examined together, Mr. Hanson being the spokesman.

Mr. Raha in his memorandum said he advocated competitive examination as it was calculated to secure a better personnel.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Hanson said that probationers did not have to wait at present more than two years before they were appointed Superintendents. Mr. Hanson and Mr. Raha expressed themselves in favour of a time scale for salaries, but Mr. Roe said that as Postmasters were paid according to the responsibility of their charges he preferred the present graded system.

Mr. Raha told Mr. Chaubal that recruitment to higher posts should be by selection. Generally Europeans were selected, and that would account for the small number of Indians in the higher posts.

To Sir Murray Hammick witness said that when the recruitment to these appointments was made the Department contained a large proportion of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Europeans had, however, been promoted out of all proportion to their numbers.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Deputy Director-General, who sat as a member of the section, pointed out to the witness that of forty-three postmasterships in the Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 grade twenty-three were held by Indians.

Evidence was given by the Hon. Mr. Ahmed, I.S.O., Inspector-General of Registration in Bihar and Orissa, who said that the income of his department was about six lakhs, and the expenditure over four lakhs. Witness outlined a new scheme for the working of his department.

The last witness was Babu Tarapada Ghosh, District Superintendent, Registrar of Solhar Parganas, who represented the Registration Department of Bengal. Witness objected to the Commissioner of the district making appointments to the Department, because he had no concern in the Department, did not know its requirements, and had more important duties to perform.

The section here rose for the day.

"CHELUM" AT AGRA.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISTURBANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Jan. 19.

The festival of "Chelum," when the Shia Mahomedans take their "Tazias" out in procession through Agra City, was observed last night. In view of the recent unfortunate disturbance, Mr. Fergusson, Collector, and Mr. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, took special precautions to maintain order. Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate, took up a position at the City Kotwal, and all arrangements were very successful. There is no untoward event to report.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ARMAMENTS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REMARKS.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers, are later than the last English mail:—

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Unionist newspapers are making capital out of the remarks made by Mr. Lloyd George (Chancellor of the Exchequer, to a friend at Criccieth in Wales, recently with regard to the expenditure on armaments. Some of the journals declare that Mr. Lloyd George has assumed the leadership of the Radicals, who have made a dead set against Mr. Churchill's naval policy. The question whether Mr. Churchill will secede to the Unionists or from a new party is being widely discussed.

The *Standard* asks if Mr. Lloyd-George is deliberately precipitating a break-up of the Cabinet over armaments, preferring this to a collapse in the welter of failure over Ireland.

The *Daily Telegraph* asks what Mr. Lloyd George's goal is, what is the situation he is engineering, whether he is working with or against Mr. Churchill and whether Mr. Asquith regards the new development with sympathy and it goes on to remark: "Mr. Asquith has hitherto been true to Liberal Imperialism, but he knows that the triumph of Brunnerism means a reeling blow to national security. Mr. Lloyd George's declaration shows that distrust is broadcast where confidence reigned before."

The *Observer* questions that Mr. Lloyd George's utterances mean all that his more excited friends imagine, and it adds: "The Chancellor's statement, when examined will be found to have been guarded. Despite its extreme imprudence, it appears to be a ruse to keep the forces of Radicalism and Labour together, in view of the next elections. The real interest in the declarations lies in the fact that if Mr. Lloyd George is definitely to lead the Radical-Socialist combination with its policy destructive to the sea power of the Empire, there is need for a new National party to combat the peril."

Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., (Liberal), in a letter to the Press, expresses regret that Sir J. Brunner is advising the adoption of a course which, if followed for a few years, will give Germany the command of the sea.

ROBBERS ON A STEAMER.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.

A sensational attempt to rob the steamer "Willianette" trading along the Californian coast was frustrated last week by Captain Reiner, the master of the vessel. As the captain was sitting in his cabin an armed man entered and ordered him to put his hands up. The captain instantly grappled with the intruder and secured the latter's revolver. At the same time he shouted for help and several sailors promptly responded, with the result that the intruder was overpowered. It was at first believed that the desperado was insane, but later on the crew of the steamer arrested another man who declared that he and the first prisoner had planned to rob the ship and her passengers and crew.

BIBLE TEACHING.

London, Jan. 4.

In an address to the conference of Educational Associations at the University of London yesterday, Viscount Bryce (recently British Ambassador at Washington) entered a warm plea in favour of Bible-teaching and expressed regret that the knowledge of the Bible was declining among all classes of the community. He was struck with the same thing in the United States. It would be a great misfortune for Great Britain if a generation of children grew up without knowing the Bible. The loss would be incalculable from an educational standpoint alone.

AVIATION.

Washington, Jan. 4.

The Navy Department has decided to establish a naval aeronautical centre at Pensacola, in Florida. The Department intends to develop a hydroplane service on an extensive scale. The question of the purchase of dirigibles is under consideration but it is expected that the decision will be in favour of utilising aeroplanes.

HARRY FRAGSON'S ESTATE.

Paris, Jan. 4.

The late Harry Fragson, the well-known music-hall artist, who was recently murdered by his father, left estate to the value of £80,000. His insurance policy, made out in his father's favour, amounts to £12,000.

MOROCCAN ROCK-SLIDE.

TANGIER, Jan. 4.

A rock-slide occurred near Rabat on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, yesterday and overwhelmed a cafe. Twenty-two Moorish labourers were killed and it is believed that many others are entombed in the ruins.

GIFT TO CHARITY.

London, Jan. 4.

The late Mr. Thomas Cuvelje, a member of the London Stock Exchange bequeathed £70,000 to the Cancer Hospital at Fulham.

LORD BRASSEY'S NEPHEW AS A FIREMAN.

The vicarage of Woodnewton and Apethorpe, Northamptonshire was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Dec. 30 The contents of the house were, however, saved. The helpers included Mr. Leonard Brassey, M.P., a nephew of Lord Brassey. and Mr. Cecil and Mr. Gerald Brassey. Mr. Gordon Wilson, Mr. Brassey's agent, superintended the work of extinguishing the fire. The damage is estimated at £2,000. Mr. Brassey, who is the patron of the benefice, some few years ago spent £500 in renovating the vicarage. The Rev. A. G. Bagshaw is the vicar.

THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF MALARIAL FEVER.

"Malarial fever is, perhaps, the most important of human diseases."

Those are the words of Sir Ronald Ross, M.D., F.R.S., etc., in his important work, "The Prevention of Malaria."

"In India alone," he continues, "it has been officially estimated to cause a mean annual death-rate of five per thousand; that is, to kill every year, on the average, 1,130,000 persons.

"The total amount of sickness due to it is incalculable, but may be put by a rough estimate at between a quarter and a half the total sickness in many tropical countries."

These statements must bring home most vividly to everyone the daily danger in which he stands from this cause.

Personal protection will do much to prevent infection by the numerous species of germ-carrying mosquitoes.

When these have done their deadly work and introduced the malaria microbe into the blood, the hope of the sufferer lies in quinine, which sums up in one word the curative treatment.

THE IDEAL TREATMENT AFTER MALARIA.

Quinine has, however, little power in removing the effects of the infection from the system. What is needed is something which will stimulate the blood-forming organs to exercise their function vigorously, thus restoring the number of red corpuscles which have been destroyed, and which will overcome the wasting, renew the physical strength, and re-invigorate the nervous system.

The ideal preparation for the purpose is Sanatogen, of which a physician writes in *The Medical Press and Circular*: "Modern Science has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold by the introduction of Sanatogen. The wonders brought about by this preparation are no less manifold than amazing." In connection with malaria another physician writes: "Its invigorating and vitalising effect cannot be equalled by any drug or system of treatment yet available for this disease."

No more striking proof of Sanatogen's value in malaria could be desired than the following, recorded by the physician above mentioned. He writes: "Quinine medication entirely failed to have its usual effect. The patient had dosed himself with the remedy for some years, and was almost immune to the action of the drug. He was in an extreme state of cachexia, and, in the opinion of several malarial experts, was almost beyond hope of recovery. Every attempt was made to build up his shattered system, and the injection of quinine was as futile as all other lines of treatment.

PROOF OF THE TREATMENT'S VALUE.

Finally, one of the physicians suggested a course of Sanatogen, more as a last resource than with any real hope of cure. In the course of two weeks not only were bodily energy and appetite both improved, but the patient had actually developed a craving for food, a thing he had not known for close upon three years. The malaria symptoms, however, not having subsided, quinine injection was commenced again, and was now found to have its usual effect. It was apparent from this, and the subsequent progress of the case to recovery, that Sanatogen so affected cell activity that assimilation to nutrition and response to medication were restored to normal."

How strikingly Sanatogen affects the blood is shown by a malaria case, reported in *The Medical Press and Circular*, in which, in the course of a fortnight, there was an increase of 500,000 red corpuscles per cubic milimetre of the blood and 4½ per cent. of hæmoglobin.

Writers in *The Indian Medical Gazette* have frequently expatiated on the incomparable superiority of Sanatogen over drug treatment in the cachexia of malaria.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes. A free book, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent to all writing for it, mentioning this paper, to A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental orders by the Hon. Colonel F. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding for January 20.

The Examination for First Aid Certificates will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-45 p.m. to-day Tuesday the 2 th instant.

The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 20th inst., at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

Wednesday the 21st instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shirts with Caps.

Subject.—Fire Discipline and Control.

It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from the 31st January to 7th February 1914.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"C" Coy. on Wednesday the 21st instant.
"F" Coy. on Thursday the 22nd instant.
"A" Coy. on Friday the 23rd instant.
"G" Coy. on Saturday the 24th instant.
"E" Coy. on Sunday the 25th instant.

No. 7439 Vol E. L. Welfe, is transferred from "C" to "F" Coy. from this date.

The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A," Company:—No 7633 Vol. P. S. Legeyt.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., Commanding for January 20.

Wednesday the 21st instant—Parade for Salsette Detachment. Reconnaissance, Rendezvous at the Cross Roads West of Santa Cruz Station at 7 a.m.

Dress—Mufti and hunting saddle.

Compasses and note books to be brought on parade.

Friday the 23rd instant—Parade. Reconnaissance 7 to 8 a.m. Rendezvous Light Horse Camp.

Dress—Mufti, hunting saddle. Compasses and note books, &c.

Saturday the 24th instant—Class firing.

Sunday the 25th instant—Class firing.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.
On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSEDA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Abrahams, left Calcutta on Sunday night for Lucknow.

The Public Services Commission will leave Calcutta for Madras on the 23rd inst.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael will open the seventh session of the Sammilan to be held in Calcutta during the Easter Holidays.

The death occurred on Thursday, 8th instant, at Berkhamstead, of Phyllis younger daughter of Sir Charles F. Hadden (of Ceylon), at the age of 22.

Lord Pentland will open the Salvation Army Criminal Settlement at Cook's Road, Otary, Perambore, on Friday, the 23rd instant.

The marriage took place at Hyeres (France), on the 8th instant, of David Watson, of Alderley Edge, to Fannie, daughter of Dr. C. T. Griffin, late of Ceylon.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been paying a visit to the South of France, is visiting Ceylon, where he was expected to arrive on the 17th instant.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of an officer in charge of the record office Madras and Mr. Dodswell has been appointed to the post.

The death occurred very suddenly of Lieut.-Colonel Kenny, brother of Mr. W. W. Kenny of Colombo at Paignton, S. Devon, on the 24th of December. The late Colonel served in the Service Corps of the Indian Army.

A Colombo telegram to the *Statesman* reports the appointment as Assistant Medical Officer, Colombo, of Dr. AserappaaTamil who was brought into prominence by recently the agitation in Australia against his employment on an Orient liner.

A notice has been issued by the Burma Railway Company to the effect that on and after February 1st the maximum rates and fares on the Southern Shan States branch east of Thazi junction will be double the minimum rates and fares of the main line.

Maharaja Sir Saurendra Mohan Tagore, on the occasion of the centenary of the Indian Museum, has presented to the trustees a valuable set of musical instruments, which were used before the late King Eward and also before King George and the Duke of Connaught.

A Bhagalpur correspondent reports that the Jain temples on the top of Mandar Hill are reported to have been broken open by some Sadhus (religious mendicants), and articles kept therein damaged and destroyed. Further developments are awaited with keen interest by the local Jains.

The Duc de Montpensier, a brother of the Duc d'Orleans, the Pretender to the French Throne, is on a pleasure cruise in the East at present with a party of about twenty noblemen and ladies. He is cruising on his own yacht, the "Mekong." He left Marseilles on the 19th instant, and will, in all probability call at Colombo some day this month.

The oldest man in Palghaut has passed away in the person of a Brahmin of Kalpathi, by name Subramania Jatavallabar, aged 96 years and 7 months. The deceased was a pious member of the orthodox community and is said to have retained his vigour and intelligence till the moment of his death.

The Bihta Agricultural and Industrial Show for this year will, it is expected, be opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa on the 23rd proximo. It will remain open for three days. Exhibits will be received on the show ground up to February 22nd. Visitors will not be required to pay an entrance fee. The list of prizes to be awarded is very comprehensive and spreads over every department of agriculture and industry.

The entries for the Rangoon Horse Show, which will be held on the ground of the Burma Athletic Association in Kandawgalay on the 23rd and 24th instant, closed on Saturday evening. In number they are up to the standard of former years and the quality is expected to be higher. In addition to the programme of events as already published the committee have decided to add a ladies' driving competition.

A Bill styled "the Burma Outports Harbour Conservancy Divisions Bill 1914" will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The object of the Bill is to provide a source of additional revenue to the Port of Moulmein, primarily and, if necessary, other minor ports except Rangoon which is governed by the Rangoon Port Act of 1905. The Bill is modelled on the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act and gives power for levying dues upon goods landed from ships into any vessel in any harbour except Rangoon.

Pudiah, a Madrasi boy, was tried by the District Magistrate of Rangoon on the 12th instant, and found guilty of being in secret possession of a six-chambered revolver and nine cartridges which were found in his box on Brooking Street wharf on January 3rd, when he was searched by a constable of the Kyauktada police station. Apparently said his worship, the accused was leaving by steamer. He said a "sahib" whose name he did not know but for whom he worked gave him the weapon at Pyu to take to Madras. He was sentenced to six months', rigorous imprisonment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

EXCITED BHATIAS.

HIGH WORDS AND BLOWS AT A CASTE MEETING.

POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

There has been much excitement among the Bhatias of Bombay recently with regard to the recent visit to England of Mr. Narotham Morarji Goculdas, an ex-Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. Gordhandhas Khatau Makanji, a Bombay millowner, and this excitement culminated on Sunday in a meeting at the Mahajanwadi Hall.

The leaders of the Bhatia caste in Bombay, most of whom are orthodox in their views, have placed a bar on foreign travel, and especially on voyages to Europe and America, and in view of this when Messrs. Narottam and Gordhandas went to England last year, they took with them Hindu cooks, and lived strictly according to Hindu rules. On their return to India three months ago the committee of eldeers of the caste called upon them to give an account of the way they had lived in England, and they did so. Subsequently, they were entertained at a social gathering by the Bhatia Mitra Mandal, the party of reformers who are seeking to break down social prejudices, and at this gathering light refreshments were partaken of from one general table. It was to discuss this conduct of the Bhatias, who had taken refreshments at one general table with certain members of the caste who had gone to England and with certain persons who had been excommunicated, that Sunday's meeting was held.

About 1,700 were present, including most of the leaders of the orthodox party, but Mr. Narotham and Mr. Goculdas were not there, nor was Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, who is a member of the managing committee of the Mahajan. The meeting was a very lively one, and no business was done during to a deadlock which arose on the question of a chairman. Mr. Madhowji Thackersey was the nominee of the orthodox party, while the reformers proposed Mr. Sunderdas Narandas. The reformers, who were in a minority at the meeting, insisted on having a chairman of their own selection, and refused to allow any other name to be put to the vote. Very soon the utmost confusion prevailed, each party attempting to shout down the other. From words the excited parties got to blows, and umbrellas are said to have been used freely by men on either side. Things became so bad that there was a regular stampede, and some of the members of the committee took refuge in an adjoining room.

When the excitement subsided, a deadlock supervened, for neither party would give way, and finally the meeting broke up without any progress having been made.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

There was a sequel to the meeting at the Police Court yesterday, when Haridas Gopaldas Kapadia, a student in the Junior B. A. class at the Wilson College, appeared before Mr. Frank Oliveira with a wound on his head and a pair of broken spectacles wrapped up in a blood stained handkerchief and presented an information against one Dhanji Bhimji, charging him with voluntarily causing hurt.

The information was as follows:—I had read advertisements and hand bills regarding a meeting convened by certain "sethias" of the Bhattia community at Mahajanwadi at 2 p.m. on the 18th instant. I was one of those who attended that meeting in response to the invitation. There were two proposals at the said meeting for the appointment of a chairman, one for the appointment of Mr. Madhowji Thakersey and the other for the appointment of Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas. These proposals led to great discussion and eventually the confusion increased to such an extent that they could not be put to the vote. The confusion resulted in great excitement, and the accused was one of those who took a very prominent part in creating excitement and disturbance. I was watching the proceedings and took no part in the discussion. I was seated at first, but when confusion increased I rose alone with others. The accused and another, whose name I do not know, came rushing. The accused struck me with an umbrella on the head. I bled profusely in consequence of the injury so caused. The accused's companion gave me a violent blow on the eye with his clenched fist. My spectacles were damaged in consequence. I beg to produce the same. One of the European Police Officers who had entered the Mahajanwadi after the disturbance sent me with a police sepoy to the G. T. Hospital, where my injuries were dressed. I subsequently lodged a complaint at the Police Station. I could not find and could not as certain the name of the accused's companion."

His Worship ordered summons to be served on the accused.

SOME NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

(WE HOPE)

The Minister.—To see without wait.

Mr. [illegible].—To wait before seeing.

Mr. McKenna.—To stiffen his back.

Mrs. Pankhurst.—To try reason.

Signor Vincenzo Perugia.—To confine his energies to Post-Impressionisms.

M. Caillaux.—To live and let live.

Lieut. Foerstner.—To grow up.

Terpsichore.—To recall the waltz.

The Central London Tube.—To run lifts in connection with trains.

The *Daily Mail*.—To give no more portraits of Mr. Mailiby-Daily.

Mr. Thomas Hardy.—Not to allow any more of his inferior stories to be collected.

Mr. C. B. Fry.—To play first-class cricket again.

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas.—To hit in England as in S. A.

Mr. Jack Johnson.—To keep out of the papers.

Mr. Lloyd George.—To have a little bit of mercy.—*Punch*.

The Metropolitan Railway Company on January 1 made important reductions in the ordinary fares and the rates for season tickets between stations on the Great Northern and City section of their line. The Metropolitan Company are rapidly carrying out their reorganization on the Great Northern and City line, and this section is to be brought up to the Metropoliton standard within a very short period.

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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE

A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.

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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural Oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients proved they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

STAMPS FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. R. B. Sparron, of Talybont, Beeconshire, who has just bought for £20,000 the collection of stamps of the late Earl of Crawford, stated that he believed if the stamps were sold separately the collection would realise £40,000. His object in buying them was to fill up a number of gaps in his own collection. There is in the collection, he said, a large number of Oxford and Cambridge stamps, which he intended to send to the Prince of Wales.

ROYAL GIFT TO BERKHAMSTED

The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, has contributed the sum of £10 to the Berkhamsted School Playing Fields Fund. In contributing this sum the prince has expressed the hope that the efforts which are being made to raise the large amount required will be successful. The Fund was started in November with a view to securing to the school playing-fields of its own, the ground which has hitherto been used by the school being held on a short tenancy only, and not capable of enlargement without considerable expense. The price for the ground selected alternatively by the headmaster and governors is £7,000, towards which the sum of about £4,500 has been already collected.

RAILWAY MISHAP.

An alarming mishap occurred on the North-Eastern Railway near Chester-le Street between Newcastle and Durham The 4-50 Lancashire and Yorkshire express from Newcastle to Liverpool was proceeding south at a speed of about 50 miles an hour, when the axle of the first pair of wheels of the tender snapped. One of the wheels fell into the four-foot way, and the train went a quarter of a mile before it pulled up, with the engine's funnel projecting over a narrow bridge spanning a roadway. Much damage was done to the permanent way. Traffic was delayed for several hours. It is remarkable that the train did not overturn.

ELECTRIFICATION OF ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

After electrifying the Mont Cenis tunnel and part of the railroad line the Direction of the Italian State Railways is now at work on the tunnels north of Genoa, and for the stations of Genoa and S. Pierdarena. At the same time, operations are being actively carried on for the double tracking of the line between Genoa and Spezia. This is a colossal task because it necessitates the perforation of about 31 miles of mountain, with viaducts and bridges along the Tyrhenian shore, through hills which descend almost perpendicularly to the sea without valley or strand

WOULD-BE MAYOR'S BOXING LESSONS.

The strenuous nature of the New York mayoralty campaign is shown by the statement which has just been issued of the expenses of Mr. John F. Mitchel, the mayor elect. The largest item in the account is £54, which was expended on boxing lessons and physical exercise at the hands of the proprietor of an athletic school. This was calculated according to the teacher to make Mr. Mitchel "sufficiently" proficient to protect himself against all comers, and inciden ally to knock out Tammany. Other disbursements included £1 for throat treatment, £11 to one doctor and £6 to another for medical treatment, and only £16 for "incidentals".

SCENTS IN SOAP.

A chemical analysis of 26 well-known toilet-soaps has been made by the *Lancet*, which states "Gross adulteration in regard to toilet soaps does not appear to exist. In some intances the degree of purity attained in toilet soaps induces makers to demand a very extravagant price, and apparently high-grade scents are resorted to as a kind of justification for this demand. It is doubtful whether toilet soap is rendered more acceptable to the skin by the scenting process. Essentially soap is required for cleansing purposes, and so long as toilet soaps fulfil this role without doing harm to the skin they perform all that is necessary. We found this function discharged by toilet soaps sold at modera e prices."

FRENCH WOMAN'S MASQUERADE.

The astonishing discovery has just been made by the hospital authorities at Angers that an individual passing under the name of Jules Delorme, who for several years had gained a livelihood at Paris, Orleans, and Nantes as a casual labourer, is a woman and not a man, as the name and occupation might seem to suggest.

Delorme was admitted to the hospital for an affection of the eyes, and the suspicions of the doctors were aroused. Delorme, when questioned, burst into tears, and admitted that her name was Marie Juliette Delorme. Her age was 29, and she had been married and was the mother of three children. Divorced by her husband seven years ago, and wishing to earn her living honestly, she had dressed as a man, and had by turns acted as hawker, day labourer, and herdsman.

COFFIN-SHAPED BOTTLES.

America has been stirred of late by frequent reports of people being poisoned through accidentally taking bi-chloride of mercury. Mr. Lederle, Commissioner of Health, has been collecting samples of the deadly drug from all parts of the country in order to ascertain what precautions are being taken by manufacturers. Meetings are to be organised to consider what action shall be taken. Meanwhile one large firm of druggists have adopted a coffin-shaped bottle for containing the poison. As an additional precaution the bottle is provided with a spiked surface, so that it cannot be mistaken for an ordinary bottle in the dark. A skull and crossbones and the word "poison" in raised letters serve as further ornamentation It will, it is declared, be impossible to mistake this for any other bottle yet made.

In *The Times* obituary columns on December 30 there was recorded the death at Chiswick Mall, W., of Elizabeth Coules, widow of Frederic Coules, of Kingsholm Gloucester, in the 98th year of her age. Two hours previously, at the same address, Mrs. Coules's elder daughter Alice Bessie Coules also died in the 70th year of her age.

THE SERVICE PRESS.

ENLISTMENT PROBLEMS.

The *United Service Gazette* writes:—The decreasing number of men who are offering themselves for enlistment, which has been the text of numerous articles in the papers, and the subject of many platform deliverances during the past month, is much to be deplored, but it has had one good result in throwing a strong light on the circumstances of a soldier's life in the Army nowadays. The further publicity which is to given to it in various ways, as part of the New Year's advertising scheme—even to illustrating the details of the soldier's daily life in camp and barracks—is calculated to do away with the vague fears which exist in the minds of some country people on the subject, and which seem so foolish to those who know the truth. To a youth leaving his village home for the first time, it is easy to imagine that enlistment into the Line has, to him, been something of an adventure, undertaken, perhaps, against the advice of his parents and friends, but when such men and their families have been made familiar (by the methods now being resorted to) with what soldiering really is, and what a recruit has to expect, the probability is that he will be less diffident about "taking the plunge." We have seen it stated that one reason why the Army is unpopular with parents is not because their sons are badly paid, but because, when they enlist, they cease to bring grist to the family mill, and for this reason the parent will often buy his boy out of the Army after he has enlisted, although he would himself prefer to go on soldiering. We should be inclined to doubt whether this is true in many instances, for such a youth does, in fact, bring grist to the family mill indirectly, because from the day of his enlistment (his pay being now so much better than formerly) he ceases entirely to be a charge on his parents. Another good result of the shortage is the general speeding up of the activities of the agencies, official and otherwise, for providing civil employment for reservists and discharged soldiers for whom no Government employment can be found; so that it is again proved that good may sometimes come out of evil.

PRIZE MONEY.

Various rumours have been current of late regarding the question of prize money and its distribution, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*. It has been said that the Admiralty intend to alter the present system by which only a small proportion of naval officers and men can benefit by the capture of prizes of war, and to substitute for it a plan by which everyone on active service at the time might be included. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* asserted recently that "this is a change which will be popular in the Navy, and is in the interests of the Service as a whole." That it would be a more just and fair arrangement than has hitherto obtained is indisputable. At present, most of the prize money in case of war would fall to the cruisers and destroyers, while the battle squadrons, engaged in the main business of destroying the enemy's naval power, would get hardly any, in spite of the fact that they had by blockade work been chiefly instrumental in keeping the enemy's merchantmen from getting safely into port. The squabbles between naval officers in the old days over prize money are well known, and generally the system must be said to have had evil tendencies. Yet it seems somewhat doubtful whether its alteration would be universally popular. It is so long since the Navy was engaged in a great maritime campaign that interest in the subject is probably dormant. Again, justice and equity in a new scheme do not always make it generally popular as compared with an old system. If the £284 which fell to Captain Gurner of the *Philomel* the other day for prizes captured in the Persian Gulf had been distributed equally between the officers of his rank—he was a commander at the time—it would not have amounted to more than 15s. each. Things would be different in war time no doubt, but in peace time the matter is hardly worth troubling about.

A JUDICIAL "FAUX PAS."

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane is, we have always understood, a most capable and up right judge who performs the duties incumbent upon him to the satisfaction of all concerned, remarked the *Army and Navy Gazette* recently. In the course, however, of his summing up in a recent divorce case he is reported to have observed that "it was a sad thing, but true, that the language of the lower ranks of the Army was copied by the superior ranks. Most abominable language was used by both officers and men." With a somewhat larger and wider knowledge of the Army than the judge in question, we must take strong exception to these remarks as being highly misleading. There is certainly bad language used by all ranks in the Army, but in precisely to the same extent as in other walks of life, including that of the law.

A CITIZEN FORCE.

The training of a citizen force intended to take its place in the ranks of a regular army at short notice is so important, the *United Service Gazette* believes, that knowledge quite unique in character is essential. The very best of our Regular commanders would in all probability prove miserable failures with Special Reserve forces as a whole. Irregular leaders of Colonial troops—who cannot be beaten at their own game—might also prove to be out of their element with the Militia of these islands. It is special knowledge that is required to think out what is the right and politic manner of training citizen troops so as to make them an efficient feeder to their affiliated Regular battalions, etc. The ever-changing conditions of rural life in Great Britain, and the growth—and, indeed, the fostering—of democratic principles all through the land, have their influences on the force under notice, and must be taken into account when looking about for the best and most acceptable methods of training the Special Reserve. We are fully convinced that good would result from bringing the Citizen Forces and their backers into closer touch with the Regulars, and we believe that during the leave season ample facilities exist for doing this by way of short trainings of the Special Reserve in the barracks left vacant at this period of the year by the Regular troops.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 20.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

58-13—1336-12—Mulji and Th Bachoo Harkisondas v. Nagindas Bhagwandas. Edgelow G W and Co

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-13.

332-13—C P D'Conha Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jenhangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

For hearing exceptions to Commr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratnachand Chitnis M & K.

502-07—Smetham. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dhijabhai Tapidas. Raghavaya.

Long Causes.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limjibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhoy Nariman and ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

231-12—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D and Co.

490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Banikar and ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors, Smetham B & Co Manecklchand and T.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkorwidow v. Dayabhai Premchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

609-13—Surajmal and Co Khanderao Ramachandra and anr v. Trikamdas Lalsukhram and ors Daphtary F and D.

617-32—Patell and Ez,, Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and anr v. Fakerniboo widow and anr. Mirza M and M.

618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doda and Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani and anr In person Jehangir G and B.

623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.

351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.

970-11—Raghavaya N & Co v Radabai widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shanker & ors v Messrs Ramratun Okarn a firm.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hamukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai anr Sunderdas & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Vasudevji Bhaskaracharya v Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S.

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar in person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v Tricumji Tokersey and anr Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Joosub, Shroff D and D

1114-13—Daphtary F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

1094-13—Duphtary, Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally vs Ebrahim Juppeyd. Motichand.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate side work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

74-13—Diksbet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v Keshavrao Bhiji & o s Judah & S.

340-13—Sunderdas and Co Jamnadas Harakhji and ors v Moldiva Haji Cassam Ludah and ors Bhai K and G.

58-12—Shroff D and D Prithiraj Jithmull a firm v Bhila Chandarsingh and ors Subnis and G.

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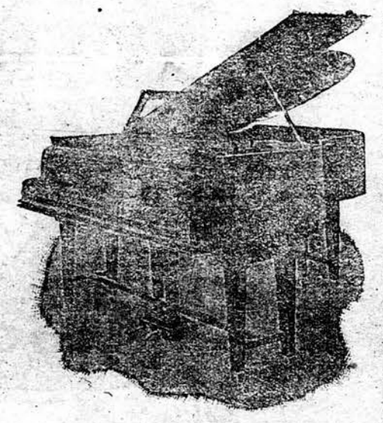

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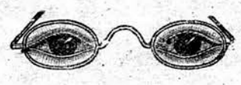
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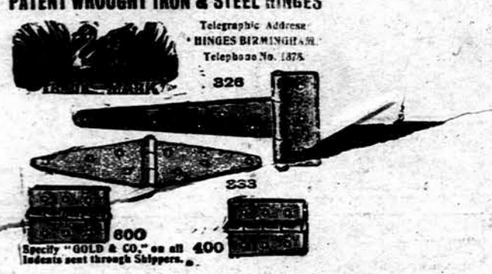

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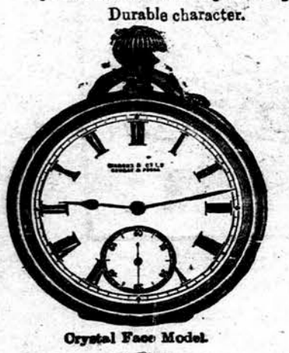

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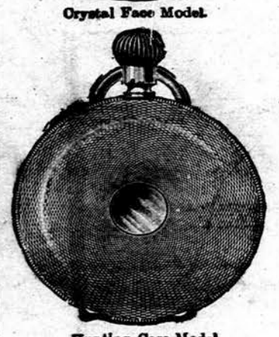

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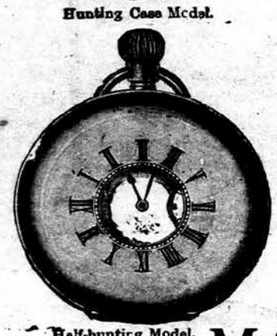

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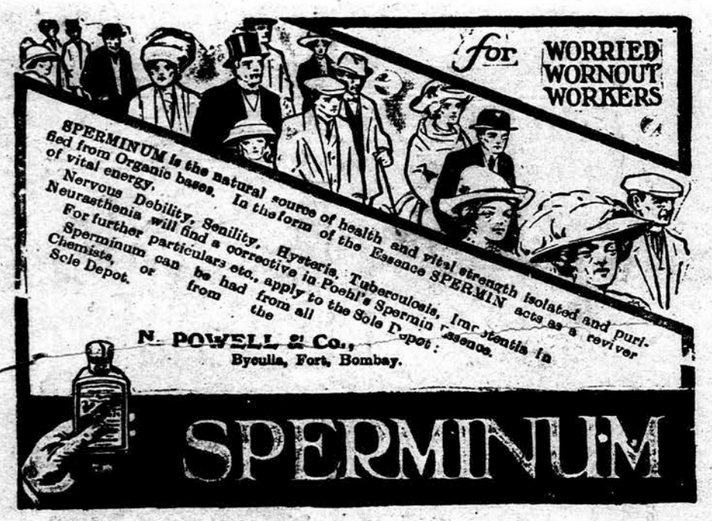
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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by WILLIAM H. ARMOUR, at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.